

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Carter, Bukovsky—and others

If the United States had not gone so far toward ensuring human rights on its own soil, it would be in a poor position for big, symbolic gestures of support for human rights elsewhere. But it should not be led into complacent self-congratulations by the Carter administration's forthright calls for improvement by others. And the White House visit of a celebrated Soviet fighter for human rights, Vladimir Bukovsky, should not divert attention either from the unfinished task of equal rights in the U.S. or from all the anonymous individuals elsewhere who stand to be helped or harmed by the new administration's policies.

One of the valuable points made in the plenary committee debate at the Republican National Convention was that a struggling out of Alexander Solzhenitsyn ignored many unsung dissidents who may have risked greater dangers than did one of his stature. Now the effect on all the people under repressive regimes must be weighed by Mr. Carter as he seeks the wisest working out of his admirable impulse to place the nation on the side of human rights everywhere.

He seemed to recognize such matters in his reported remark to Mr. Bukovsky that he wanted his public statements on positions on human rights to be "productive and not counterproductive." This may have accounted for the reduced photo coverage of the event, for

example, as a possible effort to reduce aggression to the Soviet Union and potential had consequences to dissidents still there.

But so far the position of the dissidents is that the outside attention paid to their plight does them more good than harm. Mr. Carter will have to evaluate carefully the uses of his international platform, avoiding such occasions for misinterpretation as in 1958 when Hungarian freedom fighters mistakenly came to expect active U.S. support in their rebellion.

Last month former President Ford said that it was regrettable that he had not met Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the Oval Office. That omission haunted him at the GOP convention and during the campaign. Mr. Ford voiced support for Mr. Carter's speaking out in behalf of dissidents.

By meeting Mr. Bukovsky of the White House Mr. Carter repaired the image left by the Solzhenitsyn snub. (But we must confess Mr. Bukovsky, for all his acknowledged suffering and heroism, left a curious image by asking to be paid for future interviews.) Now Solzhenitsyn, living in Vermont, apologizes to his neighbors for building a fence, saying that he still receives threats and Soviet harassment.

Some say Mr. Carter's human rights protests are a sop to the American right wing. Some say he is simply jelling freedom ring. As long as people are being repressed abroad — and harassed in Vermont — he will have to remain firm and prudent.

Israel: Labor picks its man

Israel's ruling Labor Party now has made its choice — incumbent Prime Minister Rabin, not Defense Minister Peres, will be its candidate in the May elections. But the duel inside the party was hard-fought, and Mr. Rabin emerged the victor by only the narrowest of margins.

In the few months that remain before nationwide balloting, the Prime Minister's task will be to persuade not only wavering within the Labor Party but a number of other Israeli voters that his leadership deserves support. The election will be a crucial test for a Labor Party that has managed to lead all of Israel's coalition governments since 1948.

Among Mr. Rabin's problems are two domestic ones: Israel's economic plight, which includes soaring inflation and heavy tax burdens, and government scandals, the latest of which was the sentencing of a prominent party leader, Asher Yadin, to five years in jail for taking bribes. He also faces a possibly strong challenge from a new party, the Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Prof. Yigael Yadin, which has made an impressive start.

As matters now stand, the Prime Minister's party victory does not necessarily ensure that

he will win in the national balloting. It is conceivable, for example, that Israel might be governed by another coalition, one no longer headed by the Labor Party. And this in turn could mean a different set of Israeli negotiations in resumed peace negotiations with the Arab nations.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Rabin and Labor remain in power, that would provide a sense of continuity and stability that could be an asset at the bargaining table. The Prime Minister, like his rival, Mr. Peres, is ready for some territorial concessions in the occupied areas — although only in return for a permanent peace settlement. He is not prepared for total withdrawal to Israel's borders before 1967, or to giving up any part of Jerusalem, or to establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River, positions which suggest difficult negotiations to come.

Mr. Rabin has won an important skirmish, but the key battle to retain power is still ahead. The decks meanwhile are being cleared for a new bid for peace, and that objective should be pursued no matter who is at the helm.

For a last assassination probe

The Carter administration ought to go beyond the valuable suggestion from inside the Justice Department that there be an independent outside panel to review the department's findings in the Martin Luther King assassination case. There should be such a panel to investigate both the King and the John Kennedy assassinations — and the Robert Kennedy assassination if it finds reason to do so.

To some of the closest students of the assassinations there is no need to investigate further. They see no evidence upsetting the official findings that Oswald killed Kennedy and Ray killed King, neither killer being part of a conspiracy.

But it is known now that the Warren Commission did not have all the possible evidence when it confirmed the guilt of Oswald, though he never admitted it. And Ray has sought to change his original plea of guilty.

Many members of the public still have doubts about the official versions of the assassinations. Some will always have doubts. But there ought to be one final comprehensive effort to discover, lay out, and analyze the facts.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations might have been the vehicle for this effort. But, like the late House Intelligence Committee, this one is the victim of internal disarray. The Intelligence Committee did gather itself together and prepare a report, but then

the House bowed to President Ford and refused to release it. The assassinations committee may yet get going on its assigned task, but it is questionable whether its credibility will recover from the charges and countercharges hurled within it. It, too, could end up with a vote of no confidence from its own parent body.

Somehow the public must be convinced that it is getting the straight, full, unpoliticized word on the assassinations. Attorney General Bell himself took note of the fact that some questions were left unanswered in the recent Justice Department report that cleared the FBI of involvement in Dr. King's murder while chastising the agency for illegal and "clearly improper" harassment of him. And the remaining doubts of civil-rights leaders emphasize the need for independent review as suggested by outgoing assistant attorney general J. Stanley Pottinger.

Why should not the Carter administration authorize such a review panel to look into all the outstanding questions on the assassinations? The panel would have to have members from outside government with unimpeachable reputations and a range of credentials satisfactory to the doubters. It is just possible that in Mr. Carter's Washington the findings of such a panel would not only be informed and honest but received with trust.

'President Carter has invited us to the SALT talks, pass it on'



200-mile limits — and problems

These are times of great change for world fishermen. Last week, the United States officially extended its fishing waters 200 miles out to sea. It took this step unilaterally and with regret in some Washington quarters. But in enlarging its maritime sphere of influence, the U.S. is only following on the heels of others, such as the nine European Economic Community (EEC) members, the Soviet Union, Mexico, and Canada, who have done the same thing.

For Americans, some results should be good. U.S. ocean fishermen, with their smaller, often older vessels, will be able to compete on more even terms with their subsidized Russian, Polish, East German, and Japanese rivals. License and quota restrictions for foreigners in the 200-mile zone should enable depleted fish stocks to revive as overfishing of rich waters off the U.S. coast is controlled.

But with most of the major maritime nations now posting vast new ocean areas with no trespassing signs — and doing so unilaterally — there are many potential new problems too. The tuna fisherman of southern California and the Gulf shrimp fishermen of Texas, both of whom chase their prey into, or near the expanded territorial waters of other nations, are concerned. And foreign fishermen wonder about the impact on their home markets of the American (and other) strictures.

The Japanese, along with the rest, now face paying fees for fishing in U.S. coastal waters, which will increase the cost of their basic foodstuff and perhaps bedevil Japanese-American relations. And claims about traditional or historic fishing grounds used by distant nations have arisen. Canada and the U.S. both claim portions of rich Georges Bank where their fish-

ing overlap. Moreover, enforcing the new cruising and quota regulations will mean that the "most hardy" will have to work out on it, especially if it is in monitor tankers or as myriads of foreign fishermen.

It is not surprising that this major extension of national rights out in sea is taking place. Nations can scarcely be expected to wait for a default for international controls to be instituted — not while their precious resources are being stripped by outsiders. But surely international agreements on fishing and other rights would be a better way to protect marine resources than by a network of unilateral declarations. The historic openness of the seas is rapidly being curtailed, due at least partly to the prolonged inability of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to reach an international agreement on the problem. The need for such an agreement is becoming increasingly apparent as the need to go fishing grows.

Now that the U.S. has joined the fishing club, fishermen and fish will have a better chance for survival. And the greediness of some foreign fishermen presumably will be restrained. But the end result is a great increase in the time limitations, imposed one by one, on national fishing limits arrangements. Such a universal sanction: A mutually agreed-upon national fishing limit arrangement, such as the one for the North Atlantic, would be preferable. And with deep-sea fishing and other difficult issues also being tackled, the time has come when the fishing community members to subordinate their differences and produce agreements.

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Callaghan visits Carter with a bagful of issues and an invitation

London summit: more than money matters

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the principal purposes of British Prime Minister James Callaghan's visit to Washington last week was to prepare for the economic summit he will be holding with President Carter and leaders of five other leading industrialized democracies here in May.

That summit, in turn, is likely to take up more than purely economic questions — to become, in effect, a think session of Western leaders on topics as crucial as how to manage détente.

London and Washington simultaneously announced that the economic summit would be held in London, at 10 Downing Street, on May 8 and 9 this year. Britain is the host, and Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States will be the guests. It will be President Carter's first Western summit and his first trip beyond the Atlantic since becoming President.

Mr. Callaghan's overwhelming concern, a concern shared by all his expected guests, is the state of the world economy and whether the leading nations of the West can jointly navigate a safe passage out of the storm-tossed twin seas of inflation and unemployment.

It is known to feel that the previous two summits (in France in 1975 and in Puerto Rico in June, 1976) were not as successful as they might have been because of insufficient preparation. He therefore went to Washington March 9 and 10 to review with President Carter the main outlines of what Britain and its European partners want to take up and what progress the summit can reasonably be expected to achieve.

High on the agenda, although Mr. Callaghan hopes to take a low-key approach, is President Carter's stand on human-rights issues, especially with regard to the Soviet Union. This is not, of course, an economic issue, but it is one that Europeans feel is bound to affect the course of East-West détente.

*Please turn to Page 14

Golden Egg on our face

Every now and then the impulse strikes us to give a Golden Egg Award to the man or woman who, in our judgment, has most nobly climbed the great beestalk of life and come back with the gleam of a share of what Grimm's inflationary goose in the sky lays: loot unlimited.

A lot of people lose their temper over these millionaire folk-heroes and heroines — rock stars who, for 25 years, man and boy, receive \$10,000 every time they shout "You ain't nothing but a honkin' dog," tearful players who make \$50,000 for a couple of hours of sleeping on a fuzzy ball, TV hosts named Johnny.

"Stop, thief!" they cry, in effect, stamping their shoes (the ones with the hole in the left sole).

We try to be philosophical, or at least non-judgmental, about the distribution of wealth in directions other than ours. Envy is never becoming, and besides, Jack, the original winner of the Golden Egg Award, wasn't a bad kid.

*Please turn to Page 14

New agreement: not only Concorde is up in the air

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the furor over New York landing rights for the Concorde, Britain and the United States are engaged in delicate, complicated negotiations for a new air agreement. The agreement will replace the 1933 Bermuda accord, which the British sold their wish to terminate last year.

Ambassador Alan S. Boyd, a former secretary of transportation, leads the American delegation here discussing what to put in the new agreement with his British counterpart, William Patrick Shovelton, who is a deputy secretary in the department of trade.

If Concorde, the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, is refused landing rights in New York, the British and French Governments have said they will go to court to claim that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has no right to flout the federal government, which already has granted these rights.

Ironically, in Britain's case, the legal basis for this claim will expire on June 22, unless a new air agreement with the U.S. takes effect.

*Please turn to Page 14

What is it Carter wants?

Morality — but U.S. votes and détente too

By Joseph C. Hirsch

Washington
One small fact tells much about what is going on in Washington these days. President Carter did not consult with his country's allies about launching his human-rights crusade in advance, or at any time after it got going. He just went ahead and did it on his own.

There are two theories in Washington as to why he did this. The two overlap on one important point: that the target of the crusade is primarily the American electorate. The two theories separate at that point on the long-term objective.

One view is that Mr. Carter is trying to strengthen his political constituency at home so that later on he will be able to carry the Congress for SALT II and for a return to the easier relationship with the Soviet Union which used to be called détente. The other view is that he is just trying to strengthen his constituency.

This would appear to explain the fact that in greeting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the President said Israel should have "defensible" frontiers instead of the phrase "secure and recognized" frontiers used previously on this point by presidents and secretaries of state. "Secure and recognized" is the wording of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which dates from the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The word "defensible" has become an Israeli code word for keeping much of the Arab territory that was captured by Israel in that war and is still held under occupation.

Mr. Carter tried to explain at his subsequent press conference that the difference is only a matter of semantics, but the use of the word "defensible" in his greeting to Mr. Rabin gave visible pleasure to the Israeli delegation, even

*Please turn to Page 14

Carter's crusade: Moscow takes it out on dissidents

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The two pale-green Soviet sedans looked just like Moscow taxis. But they carried secret police instead of paying passengers.

They are the latest symbols of escalating pressure being exerted here to block President Carter's support of human rights in this country.

The police shadowed a U.S. correspondent, one car in front and the other behind, after he picked up two leading Jewish dissidents March 7. Then they provoked the dissidents from entering the correspondent's apartment block for lunch as his guest. They took one man's blazer at passport, returning if only after both dissidents agreed to leave.

Thus was dramatized what appears to be a major new effort to break contacts between dissidents and the West. The dissidents themselves expect new arrests and trials in the wake of a major article in *Pravda*, the government newspaper, March 4, accusing several dissidents of being CIA spies. Spying is a capital offense here.

*Please turn to Page 14



Concorde: source of discord

Highlights



REMEMBERING AMERICA. Richard L. Strouf looks back over 56 years as a reporter for the Monitor and shares inside memories of a fascinating part of history. This week: a meeting with Henry Ford. Page 18

INDIA: In two reports written on the scene, K. R. Sundar Rajan explains two of the many factors expected to influence this week's election. This page: the part women voters are playing. Page 31 the effect of illiteracy. Moham Ram examines where the candidates stand now. Page 7

BRITAIN'S QUEEN. New biography of Elizabeth II is reviewed. Page 21

NEW ENGLAND'S POOR. "Thousands of people are going to bed hungry..." A Monitor reporter uncovers cases of dire poverty in rural New England. Page 11

Index

ARTS/BOOKS	21
COMMENTARY	30, 31
EDUCATION	23
FINANCIAL	18
HOME	19
HOME FORUM	28, 29
LECTURE	24, 25
PEOPLE	20
TRANSLATIONS	28, 27
TRAVEL	B1-B18, 22

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FOCUS

Surveying the Oscar nominees

By David Sterritt

New York
Burgess Meredith had just dug into his list of sole when the waiter whispered that he was wanted on the phone. In two minutes the actor was back, smiling and telling me that he had just been nominated for the best-supporting-actor Academy Award for his role as a tough old boxer in "Rocky."

"And I think they should leave it at that!" he said emphatically as he eased back into his chair. "How can you narrow it down to one final choice? Give an Oscar to everyone that's nominated. Don't ask folks to choose among different kinds of quality!"

Whether Meredith wins or loses on March 28, his point is well taken. The annual Oscar race asks the movie industry to choose among celluloid apples and oranges. What do such pictures as "Network" and "Face in the Face," directors such as Sidney Lumet and Ingmar Bergman, have in common except very different kinds of cinematic savvy? How could you choose definitively between them, and why would you want to?

This silliness is one of Oscar's perennial problems. And there are others. For example, the awards lead to sill-or-nothing situations. If, say, "Taxi Driver" walks off with one or more statues, we will be reminded of the movie's formal excellence. Yet no notice will be taken of the violent excesses that mar it for many viewers.

It is also too bad that some nominated pictures have scarcely been available for general viewing. Such best-documentary contenders as "Off the Edge" and "Volcano" have stayed pretty well hidden, as have foreign-language candidates "Black and White in Color" (Ivory Coast), "Jacob, the Liar" (East Germany), and "Nights and Days" (Poland). More to the point, have these movies been seen by the very people — members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences — who are supposed to vote on them?

On the plus side, this is one of the rare years in which five good films have been nominated for the best-picture award. Not one lowering mediocrity chosen for its big budget. Not one forgettable time-waster picked for its box-office success.

Each has flaws, and none is for every taste. But "Rocky," "Network," "Bound for Glory," "Taxi Driver," and "All the President's Men" would make respectable choices in any season.

It's a list to please most moviegoers, and in Hollywood — where nothing succeeds like success — the industry can proceed with its usual self-congratulation, knowing that movies remain (for the moment) a visible enterprise. Each of the chosen five has "made it" in one fashion or another, ranging from smash hit ("Network") to sleeper ("Rocky") to succès d'estime ("Glory").

The best-performer lists contain a couple of unusual situations. Peter Finch in "Network" becomes the first actor since Spencer Tracy (in 1938's "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?") to be nominated posthumously, though an Oscar has never gone to a posthumous candidate.

Ant Sylvester Stallone — unknown a few months ago — joins supercelebrities Oscar Welles and Charlie Chaplin by garnering both the best-actor and best-original-screenplay nominations for one film, "Rocky."

Two other contenders come from best-picture nominees — Robert De Niro for "Taxi Driver" and William Holden for "Network" — and Giancarlo Giannini rounds off the selection with his superb performance in "Seven Beauties."

Best actresses include "Rocky" star Talia Shire, Faye Dunaway of "Network," Sissy Spacek as "Carrie," Liv Ullmann for "Face to Face," and Marie-Cristine Barrault for "Cousin, Cousine."

The best-picture list also contributed most of the candidates for supporting actor and actress. Named for best director was John G. Avildsen for "Rocky," Ingmar Bergman for "Face to Face," Sidney Lumet for "Network," Alan J. Pakula for "All the President's Men," and Lina Wertmüller — the first woman ever chosen for this category — for "Seven Beauties."

Among other positive trends, it is good to see low budgets coming back into style. "Network," for instance, cost far less than the \$4½ million Hollywood average, and "Rocky" was brought in for less than \$1 million by a studio that had the jittery and its inexperienced (!) writer-star.

Splinters show up in Communist bloc

Is trend just tactics or ideological threat?

By Eric Rourke
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sandphoe

French Communist Marchals

The East European bloc is taking "Euro-communism" more and more seriously. It is also beginning to show considerable uncertainty on how to handle this ideological challenge from three of the major Western Communist parties.

Uncertainty was reflected in the way the East European media treated the March 23 summit meeting in Madrid of the leaders of the Spanish, Italian, and French parties.

The joint statement by Santiago Carrillo, Enrico Berlinguer, and Georges Marchais after their talks rated only a few sentences in the Polish press. By contrast — and somewhat surprisingly in such a quarter — the East German party's Neues Deutschland gave the text.

Ever since Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov condemned Euro communism as but a new form of "anti-Sovietism" last December, the Hungarian party has given serious attention to analysis and explanation of the three Western parties' differing concepts of "socialism" and how to achieve it.

Differences conceded

The Hungarians reject the concept as a "bourgeois alternative," and they warn all parties against ignoring "certain general principles" established by Soviet bloc experience.

At the same time, however, the Hungarians concede that individual parties have different problems and that there can be no "leading center" (that is, Moscow) or outside interference in their affairs. That recognition of autonomy, of course, is a major feature Euro communist argument.

"Obviously," wrote one highly placed commentator in the party newspaper Nepszabadsag, "in capitalist countries with a developed industrial basis, socialism will be attained by different methods from those adopted (by Lenin) in backward Russia." He added that the Western road also would differ from Eastern Europe's.

This evident diversity of approach probably explains why the recent meeting of East-bloc party ideologists in Bulgaria did not pronounce on the subject, publicly at least.

'Right' comment absent

Similarly, the three Western party chiefs, in their Madrid statement, refrained from comment on the increasingly sensitive human rights issue, though their parties previously had forthrightly criticized repressive Soviet and Czechoslovak actions against dissent.

This suggested mutual reluctance to exacerbate existing disagreements between Eastern and Western parties that already have reduced international unity to a minimum.

Within the bloc there is, quite clearly, wide doubt and reservation on how to regard this new phenomenon of communist parties that wholly reject the Soviet example for themselves but are forces in the international movement that have to be treated with respect.

Moderate or "liberal" East European Communists are guardedly sympathetic. They are concerned that a clumsy response dictated by Moscow could easily lead to a major schism, with unwelcome consequences for the more relaxed development of their own regimes.

Warning against 'division'

At a recent meeting of unit leaders of the East German party, Politburo member Hermann Axen, the party's secretary for Inter-



By Sven Simon

Italy's Enrico Berlinguer



AP photo

Spain's Santiago Carrillo

national relations, warned against the dangers of "division."

"The question is whether Euro-communism represents a tactical turn by parties in a special situation (which Russia could accept), or a substantive political-ideological stand that could in time lead to a break more far-reaching than that between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia."

According to Franz Marek, a veteran Austrian Communist who left the party after events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and now edits the independent Marxist review Wiener Tagebuch, what is involved is not only "a fundamentally different strategy" but an altogether "different conception of socialism," with all that that means.

If that be so, then the seeds of greater divergence are already there.

Europe

Soviets press Italians to cancel art exhibit

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

A political storm is brewing in Italy over a clumsy attempt by the Soviet Union to force the cancellation of this year's Venice arts festival — the Biennale — which was to have been devoted to dissident art and culture from Eastern Europe.

Parliamentary questions have been tabled by Christian Democrat, Liberal, and Radical deputies asking the Italian Government to explain its action in pressing on to festival director Carlo Ripa di Meana a complaint from Moscow about this year's Biennale, which led to the director's resignation.

The leading Turin newspaper, La Stampa, commented that a government that respected its own independence would have rejected the Soviet protest. "Has Italy entered the ranks of countries of limited sovereignty?" the newspaper asked.

The Soviet ambassador to Italy called at the foreign ministry in Rome March 2 to deliver a strong protest about the holding of this year's Biennale festival on the theme of dissident art and culture. The ambassador told the Italian news agency afterward: "We believe the Venice Biennale was created to bring peoples together. If this is true, why discuss political problems which are the internal affair of other countries?"

Within a few hours the secretary general of the Italian foreign ministry summoned the festival director and passed on the Soviet complaint, asking him to use his "diplomatic powers" to solve the dilemma. Mr. di Meana's reply was to tender his resignation. He had already been attacked in the Soviet press for his efforts in organizing this year's festival. It has made three recent visits to the Soviet Union to select paintings by so-called "nonofficial" Soviet artists for show at the Biennale.

In his letter of resignation Mr. di Meana said the Soviet Union had threatened the withdrawal of all Warsaw Pact countries from present and future participation in the Biennale festival with grave consequences for cultural relations between Italy and Eastern Europe.

"I believe that this grave act of intimidation on the part of the Soviet ambassador in the name of other countries must be rejected in the firmest possible manner," he said. "Can the Venice Biennale go ahead in 1977 in freedom or must it bow to the orders of the Soviet Union and the countries for which the Soviet Union acts as mouthpiece?"

The Biennale festival, held every two years, used to be one of the world's major international art exhibitions. In recent years it has been in financial trouble and is not far short of being \$1 million in debt. Festival activities now go on during the whole year in Venice and include the cinema, theater, ballet, and the plastic arts.

The Italian Government has not yet voted credits for this year's festival, due to a parliamentary logjam.

Commenting on personal attacks upon him in the Soviet press, Mr. di Meana said: "I've never understood that there is freedom of expression and therefore of dissent in Italy. This year's festival theme is not a political sensation but a profound documentation and analysis of one of the most important phenomena of contemporary culture. The spirit of Helsinki [the Helsinki declaration of 1975 on East-West détente] cannot mean silence for an institution like the Biennale. It would risk its credibility to pretend that nothing had happened and reject the culture of dissent."

The Italian Communist party is in something of a corner over this latest public outcry against the Soviet Union. The party newspaper L'Unità reported Mr. di Meana's resignation with a comment from a leading party spokesman on cultural matters: "The Venice Biennale ought to continue its work in complete freedom without any form of outside pressure."

By R. Norman Maloney, staff photographer
St. Mark's Square, Venice

Storm brewing over art

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Quake jars Romania's economy

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

The economic impact of Romania's earthquake disaster presents a grave setback for a traditionally backward country still endeavoring to build a modern industrial society.

A decade of austere effort to develop an npeo and as far as possible independent economy has taken a hard blow.

Any approximate, definitive picture of the cost has yet to emerge. For the moment, the human aspect remains uppermost.

At this writing, the number of killed had risen to more than 1,000 with 8,000 injured. Up to \$4,000 are homeless in Bucharest, the capital, alone.

Three quarters of the economic damage is estimated to have been sustained by key productive branches such as petrochemical, machinery, and consumer industries.

In the Ploesti oil region — Romania's richest asset — damage is reportedly varied. Contrary to initial fears, the oil flow seems not to have been seriously disrupted. The damage is to the petrochemical plants developed with modern and largely Western technology in recent years.

In Bucharest the social problem of rehousing appears to be the most immediate problem.

A longer-term problem is the extent to which raw material resources now must be diverted from the 1978-80 development plan to the task of reconstruction.

Overall, the disaster is likely to put a brake on the always precarious effort of Romania's Communist Government to maintain some kind of quasi-independent ideological allegiance and, at the same time, an open economic association with the West and the world at large.

Europe

Pompidou Center Huge crowds astonish officials

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
"The response has been amazing," says a spokesman for the controversial new Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture, which opened one month ago. "We expected to have 10,000 people a day. Instead, we are averaging 20,000 to 25,000, and 35,000 on weekends. And instead of going down over time, the numbers are increasing."

With a "Paris-New York-Paris" retrospective art exhibition planned to open in early spring, and the Easter crush coming up in April, the huge cultural center expects the number of daily visitors to double by summer.

The result: lines waiting to get in at opening time, crowd-control barricades surrounding the futuristic building, and police with walkie-talkies helping funnel the crowds in and out.

Guards inside the building are obliged to hold people back to spread out the strain on the escalators which crawl up the outside of the building, and which already have broken down several times.

Other guards hold back lines of people waiting to get into the big new public library. Inside, some people read sitting on the floor.

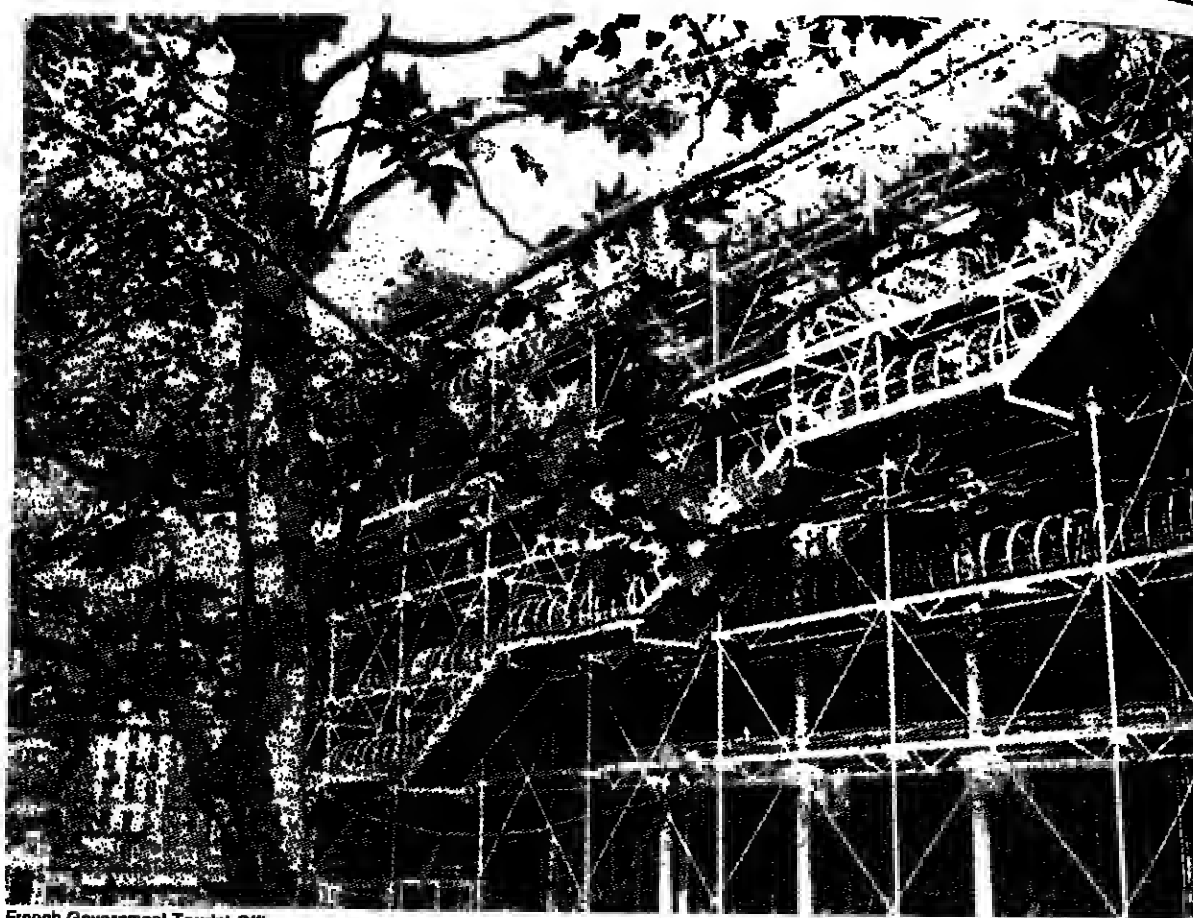
Unlike virtually every other major library in France, the "public information library" has American-style open stacks, where readers can browse and choose books themselves, without having to make a time-consuming written request. The library is probably the most-visited section of the building.

"The public is happy," wrote a journalist in the daily newspaper Le Figaro. "Paris has its own monster, just like the one in Loch Ness."

"It's disgusting," wrote other visitors, or "It's beautiful." Perhaps most representative was this comment, a reference to the architecture, which frees the inside of the building by putting all the essential fixtures on the outside: "It's not so horrible. It would even be ordinary if it didn't have all those red, blue, and green pipes all over the outside. Anyway, we see that sort of thing all the time at the factory."

Above all, the center, which critics had derided as a "cultural supermarket," seems to be fulfilling its promise of drawing people from all economic and social groups.

A white-haired gentleman exclaimed to a pair of bemused policemen: "It's truly amazing. The most impressive work of art since the days of my youth. It has everything you've al-



French Government Tourist Office

Pompidou Center: not everyone likes it but everyone wants to visit it

ways wanted to see in Paris, and all side by side."

A theater is offering experimental plays to houses 80 percent full, and the cinema is showing a long review of underground films.

Exhibits range from dada artist Marcel Duchamp to a display of artistic creations for commercial use, including isobles, chairs, graphic art, and illustrations. One of the most popular sections is the modern art museum, which was moved from another part of Paris and which now features a pushbutton system for calling up works that are in storage and not normally on display.

One retired man, who lives in the neighborhood, says he comes to the mostly free-admission building just to chat with people. And polls show that people tend to return, with and without their children, because there is too much to see in one visit and because the exhibits are constantly changing.

"There are really two groups of visitors," says a spokesman. "There are the curious who come during the day and contribute to the crowds, and those who come to study in the evening, when there are fewer people."

One problem is that workmen have not yet finished the offices and some of the electrical fixtures inside, and on weekdays the center does not open until 3 p.m. It is expected to begin opening every day but Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the spring.

Unlike most museums, the Pompidou Center has a pay address system, adding a bit to the "supermarket" atmosphere.

"Little Henry Brilstein is waiting for his mommy at the trial information desk," it announces. "We would like to remind you that general guides to the building are on sale on the main floor."

Italy: jobs, not politics, set off student riots

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Back of the latest student troubles in Italy is deep frustration over the lack of job openings for students when they graduate.

In contrast to the 1968 student revolt which was ideologically motivated, the present wave of protest is connected with the general unemployment crisis. Students feel themselves to be part of the great mass of unemployed. They have been holding meetings and marches with unemployed workers to show their solidarity with the working classes.

According to the latest official statistics, three-quarters-of-a-million students are enrolled in Italian universities for the current academic year. With the high number of students who fail to obtain a degree in the normal three or four-year period and go on studying well into their 30s, there are more than a million students in Italy today.

The huge increase in the numbers of students is a direct result of the 1968 student revolt when the universities were thrown open to all, regardless of paper qualifications, for political reasons.

The result has been great overcrowding and disillusionment for the students. Rome university, for example, was built during the Fascist period to house about 20,000 students. It now has an enrollment of more than 165,000.

After five hours of student riots in the center of Rome March 6, the rector of Rome University, Prof. Antonio Ruberti, said the teaching staff and university property were in danger.

Streets were blocked by students throwing

Molotov cocktails and police firing tear-gas grenades. Automobiles and buses were set on fire, and at least eight police were injured. Seven students were arrested, and three of them will go on trial on charges of attempted murder.

For the second time in less than a month the University of Rome has been closed by violence.

University campuses all over Italy are being occupied by students who are trying to find the answer to an unanswerable question: What are they doing at university?

There is much talk of alternative teaching methods and alternative curricula and no faith whatever in promises of reform being made by the government which has been making such promises for at least 15 years with little visible effect.

What is curious about the current revolt is its lack of political drive. The Communists, normally the champions of left-wing youth, are in bad odor after the fiasco of a student meeting last month when Luciano Lama, the Communist trade-union leader, was almost lynched as he was trying to address Rome students.

The protesters who are making the running are on the one hand the violent minority who see the opportunity to stage smash-and-grab raids that they call "proletarian shopping sprees" and on the other the "metropolitan Indians."

The "Indians" dress the part and get their spurs to paint their faces. This current form of frothing out is an excuse for indulging in political surrealism. The Indians want to turn the metropolis of traffic at the Piazza Venezia in Rome into a boiling lake.

Portuguese communists miss the boat

Leftists provoke trouble as hopes fade of taking over government

By Miles Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

When a journalist at the recent European Communist leaders' summit in Madrid asked why Alvaro Cunhal was not there to represent Portugal's Communist Party, a spokesman said simply, "He was not invited."

Mr. Cunhal's exclusion from the summit reflected the growing isolation both at home and abroad of a party that only two years ago raised leftist hopes of setting up the first Communist government in Western Europe.

The Communists' reaction to this trend has been to go increasingly on the offensive on three main fronts — in the military, in the labor unions, and in the region south of the Tagus River, the Alentejo. As political analyst Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa said, "The fascist right is the most dangerous enemy (to the nation) but it is not the chief factor of destabilization now. At this moment it is the Communist Party and the extreme left."

The most startling confirmation of this came in the sudden announcement by central region commander Brigadier Hugo dos Santos that the Communist Party, with some far leftists, had set up an extensive network to infiltrate the armed forces and cause instability.

Inflammatory leaflets

He sent leaflets inciting soldiers to acts of rebellion had begun to appear in barracks. In Estrimoz in mid-February, eight soldiers and an officer of a cavalry regiment were jailed for an attempted mutiny. A confused moment at Elvas infantry barracks was variously explained as a "military paper" and an uprising.

In Caldas, 80 miles north of Lisbon, there was reportedly another mutiny. The whole situation recalled vividly the convulsion-filled months of 1975 when the Communists were steadily taking over the country through their successful subversion of the military and their takeovers of press, government, and local councils.

On the labor front, the Communists are using the unions they control to start what most observers think will be a long, tough battle with the Socialist government. The 300,000 textile workers and 200,000 civil construction workers have already started their escalating work stoppages. The 300,000-member metalworkers' union is also threatening a strike.

Worrying to the government, too, is the threatened strike from travel agencies — Portugal is counting desperately on tourist revenue to replace its exhausted foreign reserves.

Rooting for the strikers on the sidelines, the Communists are promoting all kinds of rallies, meetings and manifestos hitting out at the government's new economic measures. And the ammunition the Communists have is powerful. For the Socialist government's latest bunch of austerity measures sent food prices rocketing and clamped a 15 percent ceiling for all wage increases. The nation's ensuing gloom will be emphasized by a Communist-run women's movement, which has planned for the first half of March a series of "cost of living protest rallies." The Communist-controlled Interdistrict trade union confederation also has promised "a series of battles in defense of buying-power and rising cost of living."

President disturbed

According to the conservative weekly Tempo, President Eanes himself is none too pleased with the Communist union moves and has called Communist leader Cunhal for "consultations" several times.

The Communists' third battle front is the southern Alentejo, traditionally their main stronghold. Recently they have been finding that things are not all going their way. In a number of the Soviet-style collectives they run, workers have been splitting off to form their own private cooperatives.

The latest such move came from a group of 22 sharecroppers, who took over 574 acres from the 1,250-acre collective they were farming with 15 other workers. The Communist agricultural workers' union strained "tied plots" and said the collective was thus rendered unviable, until the 22 rebels pointed out that they had left 2,715 acres for other workers. The Communists barred the 22 sharecroppers from the land using men armed with shotguns, and the National Republican Guard had to be called in.

In response to this, the Communists have again organized demonstrations, meetings, and "Alentejan unity days." These also will contest the government's agrarian reform policies, which the Communists see as another major setback. For Agriculture Minister Antonio Barreto is slowly trying to correct the excesses of the revolution in the Alentejo by handing back farms illegally grabbed and compensating owners for expropriated land.

Anne Armstrong's farewell to Britons: 'Don't underrate yourselves'

By Tskashi Oks
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Anne Armstrong's parting message to Britons is, "Don't underrate yourselves."

It is not a Pollyanna-ish exhortation. The United States' first woman ambassador to the Court of St. James's has too much respect and too much affection for the people with whom she shared the varied — and often moving — experiences of the American bicentennial celebrations not to recognize the problems they face.

She knows that many of her fellow Americans feel that money loaned to Britain is money down the drain — that the erosion of incentive has gone too far, the burden of taxation become too heavy for Britain to recover from its manifold economic ills. She says frankly that, as a believer in free en-

terprise, she worries about too much government stifling the energies and talents of individuals here, as she does about similar phenomena in the United States. She thinks Britain still needs to eradicate class barriers.

And yet this vivacious and attractive woman from Texas, a novice in international diplomacy through a seasoned Republican politician, has gotten along swimmingly with Labour Government ministers and trade-union leaders, as well as with opposition Conservatives and Liberals.

"I've never found it hard to talk to people with wide differences of opinion from myself," Mrs. Armstrong said in a recent interview in her spacious, airy office overlooking Grosvenor Square. "That's the way I learn."

Britain and the United States are like partners in a "good marriage," she went on. "You tend to take it [the marriage] for granted. But if you're not careful about little things, it can go on the rocks."

Mrs. Armstrong was fortunate in that her year in the ambassadorship saw no major misunderstandings between the two countries. Quite the contrary — the American bicentennial, during which the Ambassador and her rancher husband Tobin Armstrong escorted Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip on a tour of the United States, made Americans newly aware of how much they owed Britain in terms of basic institutions and the conviction that "the individual really is more important than the state."

Even sophisticated young students in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who had "only the most tenuous knowledge of our strong, shoulder-to-shoulder friendship with Britain during World War II," turned out in crowds to greet the Queen as the symbol of a nation "which is our great friend."

And so it is from the basically sympathetic, warm feeling toward Britain and Britons — a feeling that has certainly communicated itself toward the thousands of ordinary men and women with whom she has come into contact — that she says of her hosts: "The British people have the qualities that it takes to make it" — to pull out of recession into a forward-moving economy. "It's going to be very hard. It's not certain. But I think it's a very very good bet, and I'm optimistic that Britain will not just survive — of course Britain will survive — but that Britons will come out of this strong enough to be a major force in the world."

What had she learned from her year as an Ambassador — a year she regards as a watershed in her life? "It's been humbling," she said, "to find out how much I needed to know and to learn. I've got a new realization of the

terrible responsibility that America bears. I'm more convinced than ever of the need for interdependence — the inevitability of it. It's absolutely impossible for America ever to draw back again. For the first time in our history we can neither remake the world nor withdraw from it."

Did her husband enjoy the experience? "He was the big prize," Mrs. Armstrong said. "I know he didn't want to go one-tenth as much as me — he did it basically for me. And things turned out, I think he's sorry to go as I."

Mrs. Armstrong, a political appointee, stands up for her diplomats in her embassy. "If anybody had told me that I would not so much about a woman as about a former partner of a politician with scarcely any training in foreign policy. But she rattled round fast when I showed them I wanted to know them, that I was willing to work very hard to learn. She thinks there should always be room in the American system for non-career ambassadors, but 'well it should be otherwise as a criterion.'"

What of the future? Hitherto, she has never run for election office, because her husband and her children took priority over all else. Today, her five children are grown, but she would "in all honesty say yee, I would very much like to." She has no immediate plans.

"I don't remove the problem of the relationship between you and how you keep your privacy, your family life and what I call normalcy. Am I willing to sacrifice that, and am I willing enough to give up some of the things that are dear to me? These are the questions she will have to sort out. In the meantime, 'I won't do anything full time for a while.'"

Mrs. Armstrong and her husband leave Britain March 15. Speculation now centers on who her successor will be. The current Kingman Drewster of Yale University? Charles Rogers of the Chase Manhattan Bank? With this speculation is coupled another question: Will he be as good as Mrs. Armstrong?

Correction

On March 7 the article "Bad week for Britain" was reported that according to Soviet doctrine "a communist revolution can occur only in Moscow." The passage should have read "a communist summit can only be initiated by Moscow."

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An Israeli view of Arab aims

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The Arabs have developed a more realistic approach to Israel, but their ultimate aim remains the destruction of the Jewish state, says one of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's most eminent advisers.

"There is less demonology and more realism in their view," said Yohashafat Harkabi, the onetime chief of Israel's Army intelligence and expert on Arabic literature who recently became the Prime Minister's adviser on intelligence.

Mr. Harkabi made his remarks in an interview shortly before Prime Minister Rabin left Israel on an official visit to the United States. Among the first Israeli academics to devote his research mainly to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Harkabi has managed to stay on good terms with both Prime Minister Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, Israel's leading political rivals. In his current job, he is supposed to look at incoming intelligence and produce ideas for Mr. Rabin, ideas that do not necessarily coincide with official policy. But on the question of Arab intentions, he seems to provide intellectual underpinning for the official view.

Slower pace

"In Nasser's time, the tendency was to see the destruction of Israel by one all-out war," said Mr. Harkabi in the interview. "The attitude nowadays is incremental... reaching your purpose slowly and not necessarily by your own forces."

"Before they tended to see our strengths," he said. "Now they tend to see our weaknesses... to see our society disintegrating."

"They feel now, we don't have to destroy Israel but make it unviable, produce the conditions by which Israel will destroy itself... they speak of the withering away of Israel... Egyptian intellectuals speak of dissolution."

The question of ultimate Arab intentions is, in the Israeli view, central to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In the view of a number of American experts, the Arabs have now effectively acknowledged that Israel is here to stay, a change that some of the experts describe as highly significant. But this view is not shared by the majority of Israeli experts and government officials.

In the Israeli view, the Arab concept of "peace" involves a withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories without giving in return any promise of a true reconciliation.

As far as Mr. Harkabi is concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is just as uncompromising as the Arab "confrontation" states in this regard.

The PLO's covenant, which calls for the destruction of the state of Israel, is "totalist" and "absolutist" and covers "no shred of a beginning of compromise," said Mr. Harkabi.

A different view

But the Prime Minister's adviser is not in total agreement with government policy on the Palestinian question. For one thing, he would favor the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River, provided that the Arabs would end their conflict with Israel once this was done.

"I personally would like to see Israel get rid of the West Bank," he said. "It's corrupting our soul."

The Israelis occupied the largely Arab-populated West Bank during the six-day war in 1967. Some members of the PLO have hinted that they would accept the establishment of a miniature emirate on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as part of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. But many Israelis, including Mr. Harkabi, believe that their intention would be to use the new state as a base for continued struggle to destroy Israel.



Carter and Rabin: besides Middle East settlement, talk of Kfir jets, oil, and bombs

Carter — Rabin talks: the Arabs are pleased too

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ended his talks with American Government leaders apparently delighted with the results.

At the same time, Arab diplomats said they were very satisfied that President Carter's public advocacy of "defensible borders" for Israel did not mean a departure from the even-handed U.S. approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

An Israeli official described the talks as

"very successful" in achieving the purpose of "coordinating basic approaches between the Americans and Israelis to a settlement of the Middle East conflict. Mr. Rabin was followed over the next two months to Washington by the leaders of Arab involvement in the conflict.

President Carter's remarks that the Rabin visit on the desirability of "defensible borders" for Israel created some on the part of Arab diplomats. The President had used this phrase to indicate a commitment for defensive purposes parts of the territory which they captured in the 1960s.

The White House attempted to allay that Mr. Carter was tilting toward Israel by stating a statement of clarification, explaining that the President was speaking about "broad terms" in line with the United Nations' resolution on secure borders.

"There has been concern," said an Arab diplomat, when asked about the President's statement. "But this concern has been thoroughly dispelled."

The same diplomat said that his ambassador had sought clarification of the matter from a number of American Government officials.

An Israeli diplomat described President Carter's meeting alone with Prime Minister Rabin for an hour and a half last Monday night as "a working dinner," as "quite unprecedented."

"It was... a question of chemistry," the Arab official said. "They seem to like each other."

The President and the Prime Minister reportedly have focused in their talks on "broad terms," leaving bilateral issues — including a number of U.S. decisions which have been sent by the Israelis — to be taken up by Rabin's talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

"Rabin believes that if a good understanding can be established with the President on the issues, then issues of lesser priority will be handled on a basis of mutual understanding and respect," said an Israeli diplomat about the conclusion of Mr. Rabin's talks in Washington.

Hussein — Arafat greeting

What's behind their stage-managed handshake?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The handshake in Cairo between King Hussein of Jordan and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat was less the result of mutual desire than the careful stage-managing of Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia — but above all of Syria.

These three countries all want a compromise peace with Israel. All three know that the Palestinians have hitherto been, on the Arab side, one of the biggest stumbling blocks to such a peace and might want to wreck it. And now, in the wake of the taming of the Palestinians in the Lebanese civil war, the three countries see rapprochement between King Hussein and the PLO as the best way of looking the Palestinians into acceptance of compromise — and perhaps of securing PLO participation in any resumed Middle East peace talks in a way acceptable to Israel.

Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia are for this because President Sadat and the Saudi royal family need an end to Arab-Israeli belligerency which puts such a heavy burden on their economies. Syrian President Assad is similarly motivated — but in his case, the Hussein-Arafat burying of the hatchet is part of a much bigger blueprint. This blueprint is for the fashioning of all Arab Asia into a Syrian-led bloc. Any eventual Palestinian state would be within the bloc.

Over the past year, Mr. Assad has skillfully brought Lebanon under Syrian hegemony without provoking military reaction from Israel. Simultaneously, he has worked to bring King Hussein in from the cold where the Arab summit of October, 1974, in Rabat, Morocco, pushed him when it resolved that the PLO (and not the King) was the sole legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian people. The Syrian leader has persuaded King Hussein to accept joint Syrian-Jordanian defense plans and has developed with him an easy personal relationship. (Mr. Assad, King Hussein's wife, killed last month in a helicopter crash.)

Both Egyptian President Sadat and the Saudi royal family must have reservations about Mr. Assad's grand design: they have their own ambitions. But because the design might help movement toward Arab-Israeli peace (mainly by keeping the Palestinians tamed while still offering them some role), Egypt and Saudi Arabia are acquiescing in it at this stage. In any case, Mr. Assad is going out of his way to show

the governments of both countries that he is sensitive to their interests and their pride.

For Mr. Assad there remains unfinished business in Lebanon, particularly in the south, north of the Israeli border.

In that region, it is difficult to know just whose writ runs. Some might say it is Israel's since Israeli objections have kept out of the area troops of the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force patrolling the cease-fire of lost foil which ended 18 months of civil war in Lebanon. Further, Israel has introduced into a buffer zone just north of its frontier Lebanese Christian Phalangist militiamen who it believes are the best guarantee against Palestinian guerrilla penetration into Israel from Lebanon. (The hard-line Phalangists of Lebanon's Maronite — Roman Catholic — community are the most anti-Palestinian of all Lebanese.)

But from the point of view of both Lebanese President Sarkis — himself a Maronite — and of Syrian President Assad, this Phalangist buffer in the south is unacceptable. Neither can allow indefinitely the maintenance on Lebanese territory of an enclave not accepting the authority of the Lebanese Government but beholden more to the Israelis than to anybody else.

While Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Assad are exploring ways of establishing control in this bizarre no-man's land in southern Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas have been strengthening their position in the area by challenging Christian outposts there. There has also been fighting between moderate and radical Palestinian groups in the area.

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Mrs. Gandhi on the defensive

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Now Delhi

As the campaign for India's general elections enters its final — and crucial — phase, this is the picture:

The two contenders, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party and the hastily and loosely united opposition, appear to be locked in the tightest possible race. Both sides are making their pitches now to the estimated 20 percent of the electorate (out of a total of 330 million voters) still said to be undecided.

The opposition, which pledges a return to democracy, keeps hoping that this wave of moral indignation against the excesses of the continuing state of emergency (now in its 21st month) — and its accompanying clamor for change — will continue until the voters go to the polls March 16-20.

Mr. Gandhi's strategists, on the other hand, think that wave can be rolled back.

Mr. Gandhi's campaign, on the whole, has

been defensive. Her thrust has been to admit candidly some "mistakes" for which politicians and bureaucrats were "responsible," to promise to remedy them, and to ask voters to take a "balanced" view of the emergency — for which many economic gains are claimed.

In the confused pre-election setting, however, the claim that a climate in which the economy was poised for "dynamic growth" has receded. For example, although one of the major gains of the emergency was supposed to have been the taming of inflation, it has just been revealed that prices actually rose by 15 percent last year, touching the level of 1974, when inflation in India was at its worst.

Still, Congress Party strategists hope that the opposition — although admittedly on the offensive in most areas — will have lost its stamina toward the end of the campaign. They also hope that their slogan of stability for Indian progress ultimately will come through to the uncommitted voter, who in turn will reject the uncertainty of a government run by a heterogeneous combination — as the opposition Janta (People's) Alliance is.

Jagjivan Ram, one of the newest and most prominent of Mrs. Gandhi's political opponents since quitting her Cabinet and party last month, lambasting the emergency, and calling for other party members to revolt also, says he thinks the ruling party will lose the election.

Mr. Ram, who now heads a breakaway group known as the Congress for Democracy, thinks the opposition is capable of providing stable government in place of the ruling party. He expects a "silent majority" in the Congress Party to come forward after the elections and "speak out" as he has.

But he also does not rule out a "consensus" on the basis of national reconciliation — in other words, a government that would include both the opposition and the Congress Party.

In the meantime, the opposition is banking on the hope that the sacrifices of its leaders who endured imprisonment during the emergency will not be lost on the voters before the elections are over. It claims 30,000 political workers are still in jail and that the 40,000 others released on bail still face prosecution under the terms of emergency.

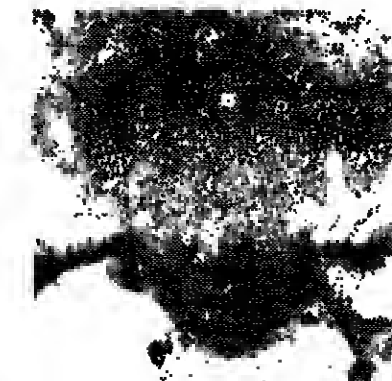


Indira Gandhi: 'I make no prophecy'

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China: Who's who, and who they knew

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Peking

His Communist Party membership goes back to the early days of the revolution — before 1949. By now he has weathered years of attacks, even masters by the radicals. The likelihood that he has worn an Army uniform much of his life, economic development and law and order rank high on his list of priorities.

Political power in China these days seems to be setting into the hands of men like this. They are the ones who appear to be consolidating their power in the provinces or receiving the important new appointments.

Teng in limbo

One further characteristic that many of these men share is a longstanding connection of one sort or another with Teng Hsiao-ping, the former vice-premier. But Mr. Teng still appears to be in political limbo five months after his radical opponents were purged.

These men formally owe their allegiance to Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, but they cannot be described as "Hua men." They are 5, 10, even 20 years his senior and it is he, politically speaking, who owes them a great deal for helping make him chairman.

Perhaps the most pivotal of these men is Hsu Shih-yo, the general who commands the Canton Military Region. He survived the Cultural Revolution by taking little nonsense from the radical red guards. And, during the radical resurgence last year, he acted as "godfather" to Mr. Teng, putting the ousted vice-premier under his personal protection in the Canton area.

General Hsu played a crucial part in the overthrow of the radicals last October and

demonstrated that his political and military power extends well beyond his region. Some observers argue that he now dominates a huge crescent that stretches from Shanghai, in the central east coast, south to Canton and then west to Yunnan and north to Szechwan.

However, until there is evidence to the contrary, it is logical to expect General Hsu to use his growing power to influence the course of politics at the national level and not simply to further the interests of his region. General Hsu is still a much more logical candidate for a national minister of defense in Peking than he is for a regional warlord in Canton.

Military exceptions

Senior appointments in the government bureaucracy are not going to military men for the most part, but there are some exceptions. Wall posters have revealed that the new minister in charge of the sports commission, an important and highly visible post, is Wang Meng. Mr. Wang reportedly has a strong military background.

Perhaps the most important ministerial appointment to have been revealed recently was that of a new minister of railways. China's railroads are in such a mass that the official press has admitted that they will take three to five years to return to efficient operation.

The man being put in charge of all of this is Tuan Chun-yl, whose political career has been so closely tied to that of Teng Hsiao-ping that he could almost be called an aide.

The two most visible new officials in the Ministry of Education have had careers nowhere near so closely tied to the former vice-premier, but there is a lot of circumstantial evidence indicating the both Liu Hai-yao, the minister, and Liu Ai-feng, a leading member, are "Teng men."

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Burma's economy down, top leaders out

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
The hard-pressed socialist state of Burma is wrestling once again with the fundamental question of how its economy should be turned around.

This became apparent last month when it was announced that 18 high officials in the government, including Prime Minister Sein Win and Deputy Prime Minister Lwin, had "decided to resign" to allow "new blood" into the leadership. U Lwin was in charge of the country's finances and planning and had spent the last year trying to build on the achievements of President Ne Win's 15 years of socialist rule.

The announcement came as the third congress of the ruling Socialist Program Party (SPP) drew to a close. A new prime minister and successors to the other positions are expected to be named when the People's Assembly, the highest authority in Burma, convenes March 20.

According to analysts of Burmese affairs,

the announcement raises the following questions: Have the efforts of reformers like U Lwin, who tried to moderate the country's doctrinaire socialist course, once again been undermined? Or will the so-called new blood help revive the economy by encouraging foreign investment and technology for a change — such as Communist Vietnam has done?

At a special congress of the SPP last October, President Ne Win himself conceded that the goal of an improved standard of living for the Burmese people was not being reached. "If we stubbornly go on implementing our decisions without changing or revising them, even though we have come to know they are incorrect, we will never achieve success..." he said.

Some analysts, regarding the President's word as law, concluded that he had approved a policy of cautious change. It was thought, however, that reforms would be gradual and tailored so as to seem not incompatible with socialism.

Unsuccessful attempt

Still, these analysts noted there have been a number of attempts to modify Burma's social-

ist path since President Ne Win came to power in 1962 — all of them unsuccessful. The President stands supreme, but the elite in the party and in the military officer corps have a vested interest in maintaining a rigid, highly centralized, military-ruled state, and they are thought to be maneuvering for his recognition.

So the analysts, who once thought the President to be impressed with the new, outward-looking economic flexibility of Vietnam, now will be watching whether Burma copies that style or, instead, begins to look further inward.

At the SPP congress, Secretary-General San Yu blamed the 18 who just dropped their government and party central committee posts for failure to meet national economic goals. The government, it was charged, had deviated from party policy by giving top priority to industrial, rather than agricultural, advancement.

Lwin's statement recalled

This attack may be significant because it was Deputy Prime Minister Lwin who announced last spring that Burma's state-owned industries and trade corporations would be run at a profit.

The program of reform also appeared aimed at winning favor with Westerners and institutions such as the World Bank. World Bank president Robert S. McNamara visited Rangoon last fall to meet Burmese leaders.

Then in December, government movements indicated increased interest in both consumer goods and technology by hugging away from extreme socialist self-reliance and increasing trade with such countries as China, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Norway.

Despite the negative publicity usually to its comparatively recent economic plans, analysts of Burmese affairs never think that early achievements under Ne Win deserve emphasis. These include: business power from the hands of British; development of a neutral nation that has kept the country independent of foreign influence (both communist and capitalist); and such innovations for peace education and land tenure.

Carter's human rights stand: 'flak and plaudits'

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Carter administration's tough stand on human rights is running into plenty of flak in Latin America — but it is also winning a number of plaudits.

Argentina, as one of the countries immediately affected by the stand, reacted angrily, while Colombia saw Washington's advocacy of human rights as heralding a new and welcome United States policy toward the hemisphere.

This mixed reaction, stirred by the U.S. decision to cut off foreign aid to Argentina and Uruguay because of alleged human rights violations, reflects some of the latent divisions in Latin America on the rights issue.

The reaction was not unexpected. Moreover, Washington expects continuing adverse comment from those governments most often accused of rights violations. But it seems prepared for the reaction.

U.S. officials in Latin America are making clear to hemisphere leaders that President Carter feels deeply on the issue and is committed to staunch advocacy of human rights everywhere — including Latin America.

Argentina is smarting in the wake of Washington's decision to cut off military aid. It called President Carter's stand "an intrusion in the internal affairs of our country and a lack of knowledge of Argentine reality."

Sources in Buenos Aires say the government

of Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla is drafting a reply to the Carter administration aimed at showing there have been significant improvements in human rights under the military government that seized power almost a year ago.

But various human rights groups charge that arbitrary arrest, torture, and execution are widespread in Argentina as the military seeks to wipe out guerrilla resistance and what it calls "subversive opposition."

Uruguay reacted by announcing that it would reject "any type of economic aid from the United States" in the future and by accusing Washington of interfering in its internal affairs.

But these reactions were offset by both government and press comment in a dozen other

countries. El Nacional, a newspaper in Caracas, Venezuela, saw the U.S. stand on human rights as "consistent with Washington's highest principles and totally in accord with the values adopted by the United Nations. We would expect nothing short of total advocacy of human rights from Mr. Carter."

Ironically, similar support for human rights came from Argentina and Uruguay earlier when Mr. Carter spoke about conditions in the Soviet Union. It was only when the stand touched home that it rankled.

The administration's cutoff of aid to Argentina and Uruguay is more significant in its psychological impact than in any economic aspect. Neither country is a big recipient of U.S. aid.



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Africa

Cracks appear in Mr. Smith's ruling party

By Michael Holm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia
Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith faces a rebellion within his ruling Rhodesian Front (RF) party that could undermine his attempt to reach a constitutional settlement with leaders of the country's 8.2 million Africans.

The decision by 12 of the 50 RF members of Parliament to vote against a bill which opens hitherto whites-only agricultural land to all races has brought to a head a serious split in the party. Till now, the RF has presented a monolithic front to the outside world, winning all 50 white seats at the last three general elections.

As a result of the rebellion, the government only just managed to get the necessary 44 votes in the 66 seat house to pass the bill March 4, thanks to the support of six black MPs, three of whom are deputy ministers in the administration.

A great deal was at stake. Failure to obtain the two-thirds majority could well have led to a general election. Rejection of the reform — intended as a demonstration of the government's good faith — would have been a serious setback to Mr. Smith's efforts to reach a so-called "internal settlement."

(This would be a settlement worked out by Mr. Smith with blacks within Rhodesia of his own choosing. These would not include those nationalist leaders such as Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, both outside Rhodesia, who are seen as too radical by whites because of their links with guerrillas operating against the Smith Government.)

But both the hairline majority and (as blacks see it) the inadequate nature of the race reforms incorporated in the bill pose problems for the Prime Minister in coming weeks.

If he is serious about his repeated declaration that he has accepted majority rule, his party will have to accept far more fundamental changes to government structure — such as a wide extension of the franchise, which currently permits only



Gun Hill, white residential suburb, Salisbury

Reforms will open more to blacks, but not white suburbs

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

a few thousand blacks to vote. That extension would also require two-thirds approval of the house.

Mr. Smith can hardly be comfortable knowing that he has no parliamentary majority to play with. At some stage he may have to confront the 12 rebels.

A general election is the only way to oust them, and there are grounds for arguing that it should be sooner rather than later.

Already a battle has begun between the 12 dissidents and the 38 loyalists for control of the party organization, in which several of the senior officials are known to share the dissidents' views.

The longer Mr. Smith delays moves against them, the more time the rebels have to either take over the RF or establish a new party whose policy would be to set up separate black and white territorial assemblies. These assemblies would share responsibility for defense, finance, and external affairs but control their own areas.

Meanwhile, African nationalists remain unimpressed by the easing of race laws and are unlikely to enter into negotiations with Mr. Smith outside the adjourned Geneva conference.

The reforms not only affect agricultural land, but also allow blacks to purchase property in central business districts. Limits on nonwhite enrollment at private schools, permit treatment of blacks at private hospitals, and improve job prospects in government service. But nationalists argue they are little and too late.

They also point out that government schools and hospitals will remain segregated, as will white residential suburbs.

Further, there is a serious flaw in the bill that introduces the major change in land ownership. Black purchase of white farmland does not carry with it the right to vote for, or stand on, rural councils in what will still be termed the "European area."

This, say the nationalists, illustrates the continuing reluctance of government to accept radical departures from the existing system.

Nevertheless, the passing of the legislation could give some credibility to Mr. Smith's promises about majority rule, but only if he throws off the challenge from within his party and uses his enormous influence with white Rhodesians to persuade them to accept further changes in the months ahead.

Black Africa gets the goods

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
With Saudi Arabian leadership, the wealthy Arab oil states have sought, through large cash pledges, to rebuild the shaky Arab position on the African continent. This is how analysts on the spot sum up the 60-nation Afro-Arab summit which ended in Cairo March 9.

As Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) followed up a Saudi promise for Africa of \$1 billion with \$435 million of their own, Egypt received assurances in Washington of an unexpectedly large aid package worth about \$800 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Reuters reported.

Informed financial analysts believe the sudden Saudi decision, after earlier hesitation and wrangling over aid, was taken by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, probably netting on advice of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud bin Faisal and Saudi Arabia's behind-the-scenes financial wizard, Abdel Aziz al-Kuraishi, Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Through an advocate of careful and conservative investment of the huge Saudi overseas holdings of more than \$50 billion, Dr. Kuraishi is also a firm supporter of achieving international stability through foreign aid, which accounted for over 13 percent of the Saudi gross national product last year.

Existing multinational in-

financial institutions are apparently to distribute much of the gulf states' aid pledge — \$240 million by Kuwait, \$76 million by Qatar, and \$127 million by the UAE. Many of these institutions began to function immediately after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war when most black African states broke diplomatic relations with Israel. Many have complained since then that their action — but especially the quadrupling of world oil prices in 1973-74 — brought more problems than it did benefits.

Some \$200 million of Ku-

wait's aid is for soft-term loans, probably through the Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development. The fund has been lending money for development projects to non-Arab states since 1975. Another \$20 million increases the capital of the Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), which has operated since 1975 in loans only to non-Arab states. Another \$10 million each go to the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and for feasibility studies.

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New England's poor

To many people northern New England is a picturesque retreat with lakes and forests, broken occasionally by the quaint charm of little towns with high-steeped churches and placid village greens.

But if one looks closer at the landscape, blemishes become apparent: tarpaper shacks, ramshackle farmhouses, rundown old homes which once boasted Victorian elegance.

In many such dwellings, and others that are worse, are people. People living without toilets or running water. Cold, hungry, and ill-clad children. Fathers whose leaness is accentuated by the hopeless look of the unemployed. Mothers lined and bent by worry trying to care for families in such circumstances. And the elderly — the pitiful, proud elderly.

On a recent 2,000-mile trip through northern New England, says Monitor reporter Ward

Morehouse III, he came upon squalor that "would shock most Americans."

John Wallace, a district director of the New Hampshire Division of Welfare, told Morehouse that he lived in the South for some time and thought he had seen poverty at its worst. But he said he was "startled" by what he saw when he came to northern New England.

In strict bureaucratic sense, the poor are defined as those people living at or below what is officially considered the minimum income needed for a family to survive.

In the accompanying article and two others to follow, Ward Morehouse describes what he found on his trip, tells what public and private agencies are trying to do to help these people, and discusses some suggestions for doing a better job of either sustaining the rural poor of northern New England or giving them the means to escape poverty.

Hunger in the countryside

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is the cold weather that makes being poor in rural New England at least seem tougher than in many other places in the United States — the extreme cold and the snow, which lasts up to seven months in some remote areas.

"I've seen people without heat, I've seen people without food, I've seen people with dirt floors in their homes," says William Yemsa, an anti-poverty worker in Washington County, Maine. So has this reporter.

Mrs. Mary Newman, director of the regional office of the U.S. Health, Education, and Welfare Department (HEW), says an analysis of the New England situation "brings out that in the metropolitan areas one person in every 13 residents is poor, while in the rural areas one person in nine is in the same situation. Some northern rural counties have a 1-in-4 rate of people who are poor."

Even with millions of dollars being poured into New England anti-poverty efforts and human services such as welfare, thousands of northern New Englanders are still falling through the cracks of these efforts.

"Youth, the working poor, and even people on assistance are falling through the gaps," says Earl Ireland, director of the Washington County Action Program (CAP) in northern Maine. (There are 69 CAP agencies in New England, with a total budget of some \$40 million.)

"Thousands of people are going to bed hungry at night in northern New England... hundreds in Washington county alone," Mr. Ireland says.

What a stark contrast all this is to the lavish "second" homes, the budding industrialization, and the recreational opportunities in some parts of northern New England. But for the most part, areas visited by the Monitor are insulated from the wave of industrial and commercial activity generated in areas like Manchester, N.H., Portland, Maine, and Burlington, Vt.

Why are many of the rural poor "slipping through the cracks"? There seem to be three major factors: (1) The very agencies empowered to help them, and closest to them, are not aware of or not meeting their needs; (2) people at the state level of government who are responsible for funding human service agencies, such as governors, seem to think benefits and programs are adequate — when they are not; and (3) the poor themselves are so mired in poverty that they accept their condition and stop trying to struggle out of it.

Here are some cases that illustrate the above points:

• It is 8:30 a.m. in the 10-by-12-foot cabin on the outskirts of Houlton, Maine, one of the first areas in the state to be settled. (Houlton is the heart of Aroostook County's potato country.) There is no fire in the wood stove — an expected delivery of wood from the Association of Aroostook Indians had not been delivered.

Verna Paul's three children — Marie, Katherine, and baby Patrick — huddle in the dirty bed. Eight-year-old Marie will not go to school because her mother has no fuel for the wood stove.

Katherine, half-naked, clings to a scrunched

blanket. Patrick sits on a rickety chair which in turn sits on the foot of the bed. Rats, piles of dirty dishes, and the wind whistling through the cracks in the shack — these are the companions of the Pauls.

The Association of Aroostook Indians was unable to bring the family any hard wool because the mills in the area had none left over.

• Far in the southwest of Houlton, along rural Route 119 in Cheshire County, N.H., lives Phyllis Tar. She clings through the ice of a brook on the other side of the road from her "camp." This is her fresh water supply.

In a recent day, her camp, the size of a small van, had two other occupants. There was Graham Fournier, who came around for a hot meal from Miss Tar, who works in a nearby textile mill. Mr. Fournier gets a welfare check of \$86 a month but still does not have enough to live on. He used to work in a box shop in Winchester which closed down last April.

Of his own camp, he cries: "I don't get nothing down there to eat."

• Levi and Mary Cremo of Mars Hill, Maine, live in a tarpaper shack, which can only be reached by crossing a big field. It has a dirt floor, and swatches of plastic material are fastened to its flimsy walls in an attempt to keep the wind out.

Levi, a full-blooded Indian, weaves baskets and makes \$3 for every one sold — not many are — in nearby stores for \$6.50.

Mary, who lived in Boston for 11 years, gets \$17.80 a month in disability payments. Why do they live in the middle of nowhere like this? Part of it is Indian life-style. "We choose this," says Mr. Cremo. "So we got no one to blame."

The Association of Aroostook Indians had intended to put a floor in the shack but did not get around to it before the November snows, and then it was too difficult to get to the Cremos' place, says Linda Webber, a worker in the association.

• Near Lubec, Maine, an 18-month-old toddler is left alone in a room in which a snow-drift has blown through an open window. The child instinctively tries to ignite a wood stove fire with a few scraps of paper of the floor. No fire starts. Then, by chance, a state social worker comes in the house, starts the fire and the child is saved.

These may be some of the worst cases of rural poverty in northern New England. They are not representative of the lot of all rural poor, but neither are they much of an exaggeration of some of the circumstances many people face.

How do you raise people out of such poverty? There are no simple answers, as those who work with the poor know.

The Monitor has learned that not one penny of \$7 million in one allotment of job-training funds earmarked for New England for fiscal 1976 went to Maine and New Hampshire, partly because the population in the counties that needed the funds was below federal guidelines.

In addition, southern New England, the more industrialized part of the region, received greater amounts of anti-poverty money in fiscal 1976 than its proportion of poor people, according to the most recent figures of the U.S. Community Services Administration (CSA).

Maine has severely cut back its social welfare budget in the last two years.

A New Hampshire anti-poverty worker said



By Peter Main, staff photographer

Levi and Mary Cremo at their home in Maine

"... a tarpaper shack. ... It has a dirt floor, and swatches of plastic material are fastened to its flimsy walls in an attempt to keep the wind out. Levi, a full-blooded Indian, weaves baskets and makes \$3 for every one sold. ..."

"It's difficult to take care of social ills when you have a governor who only cares about getting re-elected." Although New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson has, in effect, said that he is not opposed to helping those who really need help, many observers feel state social service programs have suffered because of his attitude.

Poor school systems in rural northern New England perpetuate poverty. In many instances, teachers are poorly paid and they do not have the equipment provided their urban counterparts.

Can't the rural poor share in the increased industrialization of northern New England? Some do, but most have not so far, for a variety of reasons. Location is a major factor: the rural poor are isolated from the few industrial centers where new industries tend to cluster, and they usually lack reliable transportation.

Many of the new industries do not have training programs to prepare unskilled people for what tend to be, at the least, semiskilled jobs.

In the north country, especially in northern Maine, many people live off the woodlands — either as gatherers for paper companies or as independent cutters who sell to "brokers," whom some feel keep too much of the profit for themselves. Some of these people are below the poverty level, but they also tend to be fiercely independent. A number told the Monitor: "If a man is willing to work hard in the woods, he can earn a good living."

People often are reluctant to admit poverty is as bad as it is in certain areas.

"Poverty is something that it seems people want to shove under the carpet," says Bernard Henault, president of the Vermont Low Income Advisory Council. "Governor [Richard] Snodgrass has proposed the cutoff of 1,400 a year."

Next: good intentions vs. confusion and deception

from page 1

★What is it Carter wants?

though the State Department was quick to insist that the official American policy still stands on Resolution 242, with its "secure and recognized" phrasing.

In the last presidential campaign Mr. Carter got 65 percent of the Jewish vote. An 80 percent vote has long been taken for granted by Democrats. And in the same election Mr. Carter ran behind President Ford in the Roman Catholic vote. Democrats regard 68 percent of the Catholic vote as being their normal right. Mr. Carter got only 47 percent. Mr. Ford beat him with 48 percent.

The human rights, or morality, crusade is popular with both Catholics and Jews. Distrust of the Soviet Union is general throughout these communities. The détente policy was unpopular in both for obvious reasons. It reduced the general sense of conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. To many Catholics this appears to mean the condoning of Communist repression of the Catholic Church through Eastern Europe. To many Jews it appears to mean the condoning of an anti-Semitic bias in the treatment of Jews inside the Soviet Union and the condoning of Soviet support for the Arabs against Israel.

Mr. Carter emerged from last November's elections with a weaker, smaller constituency than he and his supporters had expected, and one weaker and smaller than he needs if he is to be able to carry any major new policies through the Congress. If his current crusade actually builds support for him in both Jewish and Catholic communities, he will obviously gain in his ability to influence the Congress. And of course this would include such controversial foreign policies as any form of agreement with the Soviet Union.

A large segment of the Congress, particularly those members whose constituencies include large numbers of Catholic and Jewish voters, would be happy if American foreign policy could shun the Soviet Union entirely. Any traffic with it makes them uncomfortable. It follows that Mr. Carter's morality crusade is probably excellent in terms of domestic American politics. Whether it makes good foreign policy is another matter, which is largely irrelevant at this point. Mr. Carter must have more popular support than is now his for any forward foreign policy.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Carter does not yet have any clear foreign policies other than those which are the accidental by-products of domestic politics. To be outspoken in defence of human rights is not a foreign policy. It is a moral posture which springs natu-

rally from Mr. Carter's personal sense of morality and from the way the votes fell on last November's voting day. What this might, foretold in other areas of real foreign policy is a subject of some concern among the Carter watchers along embassy row in Washington.

During last year's presidential election campaign candidate, Jimmy Carter contended that America's allies had been neglected in Kissinger foreign policy and that the system of alliances needs strengthening. The allies do not have reason yet to notice any remarkable change.

They were totally neglected in the planning and launching of the morality campaign. True, they have been given courteous greetings. They have been promised consultation and consideration. But the first sign of a serious move is the announcement that Mr. Carter will go to London in May to join in an economic summit meeting with the leaders of the major industrial allies: Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy from Europe, Japan from the Far East, and good neighbor Canada.

That May summit promises to be a lively occasion. The Germans are unhappy about failure to agree with them on a standard NATO bank. Americans and Germans are going ahead with different talks with noninterchangeable parts. The British and French are unhappy about their inability to get the Concorde airliner into New York City. All of them are anxious about indications that the Carter administration may agree to new tariff barriers against their exports to the United States.

If Mr. Carter gives in to some of the domestic pressures upon him for new tariff quotas and other barriers, this will be regarded as economic isolationism. Any real drift into such isolationism would play havoc with the alliances. The allies are not reassured about the future as they contemplate the morality crusade. In their eyes it will make a Middle East settlement more difficult. Israel, they think, will be less likely to accept the conditions necessary to a settlement while Mr. Carter is wooing the Jewish electorate in the United States.

And what will the sermons on human rights do to relations with the Soviet Union?

Will it make the men of Moscow more or less willing to reach a SALT II agreement? Might it start a new drift down the slippery slope of confrontations and name-calling which could revive the danger of a major war? The allies prefer the Kissinger détente policy to Mr. Carter's morality crusade. They think the Kissinger approach makes for a safer world.

★Golden egg on our faces

Rather than screaming pejorative terms like "Swindler! Con artist!" we prefer to call leading candidates of the Golden Egg Award "self-philanthropists."

There never seems to be a shortage of worthy contenders.

How can Henry Kissinger be ignored? A man who, in the course of a month, signs contracts adding up to maybe \$4 million (\$1.5 to 2 million for his memoirs from Little, Brown, \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year for five years as on NBC commentator). And just wait until, as a professor, he bankrupts the university of his choice.

Then there are the self-philanthropists who are the beneficiaries, allegedly, of Lockheed, Gulf, the CIA, and other giant corporations. These are known as the diplo-millionaires, and, according to some of the foot-stampers' criteria, they best satisfy a simple formula for the Golden Egg award: maximum money for minimum work.

Such a purist attitude would rule out unfairly Charles Bronson and other \$1 million-per-movie stars. Mr. Bronson, as everybody knows, has to work long hours under hot lights, punching out people and holding up all those heavy guns.

Furthermore, beyond mere quantum measurements there is, we contend, such a thing as style. Congressmen, for instance, are hardly in the millionaire class, at least by salary: \$57,500 a year. And they probably work harder than most of their constituents. Still, their latest raise (a neat jump from \$44,600) was executed with a certain air of prearrangement that

ought to bring it under Golden Egg consideration for sheer flair. Our representatives, it will be recalled, did not vote for or against their rather nice wage increase. They simply voted for adjournment and, by so voting, voted against a vote — just letting the \$13,000 sort of fall in their pocket by presidential fiat.

"I got an offer I couldn't refuse," This, roughly, is the line of least resistance taken by the men who are elected to govern the appropriation of the taxpayer's money, including that money appropriated to themselves.

Alas, there are so many superbly qualified candidates and only one Golden Egg. Perhaps, in the end, The Egg should be awarded to all of us for taking for granted a world of such Roman excesses at a time when the indicators of every form of wealth are beeping: "You're running out. You're running out."

We talk conservation. We talk belt-tightening. And meanwhile, the golden eggs are laid as if there really were a golden goose, magically inexhaustible.

We can't seem to break the sky's-the-limit habit — unless, of course, we're poor. Than something we gleefully refer to as polarization occurs. Lewis Lapham, the editor of Harper's, has stated the law for the dark side of the Kingdom of the Golden Egg. "If it is possible for Harold Gerson to earn \$750,000 a year as president of ITT," he writes, "then it must be required of somebody else to eat dog food in a Brooklyn slum."

But who can fantasize the taste of dog food the way we all can fantasize the taste of three-quarters of a million dollars? That's our problem — and maybe our indictment.

★Moscow and the dissidents

Two of the dissidents named were the would-be lunch guests: Dr. Vladimir Slepak (whose cause Mr. Carter supported by letter in the final days of last year's U.S. election campaign) and Anatoly Shcharansky.

Izvestia also accused the U.S. Embassy here and several American correspondents of being involved in the spying.

The overall aim could be to tell Mr. Carter that although he thinks he is being humanitarian by supporting human rights, he is actually — from the Soviet viewpoint — involving himself in the dirty business of spying. He should, therefore, investigate the CIA, according to one of the Izvestia articles, before the whole atmosphere of détente can be affected. Included by implication is the effort to limit strategic arms.

Generally, the Soviets blame the CIA rather than Mr. Carter personally. This could be a tactic to allow him room to climb down (though Western sources here doubt he will). The only time the President has been mentioned by name on human rights was in a brief Tass news agency report March 2 on his meeting with exiled Vladimir Bukovsky, whom Tass called a "criminal offender."

At the same time America-watchers in the Soviet Union are taking a new and more gloomy line on prospects of more trade with the U.S. According to one report (by the Los Angeles Times), some of the Soviet analysts (in the U.S.A. Institute) are also less hopeful of a strategic arms agreement in the wake of Mr. Carter's letter to leading dissident Andrei Sakharov. Several Western European capitals saw this letter as an unnecessary insult to the Kremlin.

According to one interpretation here, the Kremlin sees no genuine sign of any softening in Mr. Carter's attitude. They do not know when the next Carter statement might come.

Hence the Izvestia warning to dissident American correspondents, and the American and other embassies.

It was the arrest of Dr. Yuri Orlov, one of the leading members of the dissidents' group, that is monitoring observance of the Helsinki declaration, and of three other members of the group, that touched off Mr. Carter's statements.

In Pravda, the Communist Party organ, the 12 the Kremlin warned both the President and dissidents that Soviet action against them is continue.

Now, in the March 4 Izvestia article, and a series of other actions and statements, the Soviets are intensifying their warnings.

For the moment at least, Moscow is in contact with Washington on limiting strategic arms (SALT).

The March 5 Tass cited at length extracts from a recent press conference by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is due here. SALT talks March 28. The agency says Mr. Vance's remarks on trying to narrow differences on SALT, as well as on trade, to and the Middle East.

Such citing by Tass implies approval. The dissidents themselves, although, concerned at new Soviet pressure, rejected the Izvestia charges. They insist their tests have been lawfully aimed solely: right to emigrate.

Some Western analysts are worried. Moscow has decided it has nothing to lose, moving forcefully against dissidents in the wake of the conference in Belgrade in June 1976 will review compliance with the Helsinki conference's final act.

But others here say Moscow wants to be on being a part of Helsinki, and sees this being in line with its long-term aim of being perceived as a genuine European power.

★Concorde

before then. Britain gave notice of termination of the old agreement on June 22 last year. The notice takes effect after one year.

Even under the current agreement, there is some question whether the claim will be allowed, since Article 5 states that the laws and regulations of one contracting party shall apply to aircraft of the other contracting party flying through the first party's airspace.

Britain wants to terminate the Bermuda accord because under it, British airlines were getting only 35 percent of the revenue generated from transatlantic air routes. The British want a reallocation of air routes that will have only one British carrier and only one American carrier serving a particular route, with seats divided 50-50 between the two carriers.

The Americans say that such arrangements will restrict competition between airlines, will keep ticket prices high, and will therefore not serve the consumer. This is a long-standing contention, applicable to other countries flying the Atlantic as well.

The American argument is that air travel in Europe is costlier than transatlantic travel or travel in the United States, because national airlines in Europe carve up air routes and reach revenue-pooling arrangements between themselves that effectively shut out competition. Such arrangements would be illegal on air routes into the United States because of American anti-trust laws.

The British proposal does not go as far as revenue pooling, but it would restrain competition by making it impossible for an airline to increase or diminish seat capacity according to its own independent sales judgment.

Under the existing agreement, if an American airline decided to increase flights to Britain by 30 percent this summer in expectation of a tourism boom sparked by the Queen's silver jubilee, it could do so. If the venture turned out to be a commercial failure, it would have only itself to blame.

A new agreement would prevent such actions, if the British have their way. Numbers of flights by American and British airlines would be predetermined and could only be changed by mutual consent.

The Anglo-American air agreement is one of about 80 bilateral accords which the United States has signed. Being executive agreements, they do not require congressional approval.

★London summit

Frankly, the West Europeans are more about President Carter's stand. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing are perhaps even more concerned than Mr. Callaghan that an enthusiastic denunciation of Soviet delinquency on human rights may lead not only to a souring of East-West relations but to the repetition of earlier tragedies such as the East German shooting of 1953 or the Hungarian uprising of 1956.

They fear that East European dissidents will overreact, expecting Western help where none can be provided. East Europeans, in Mr. Callaghan's view, must work out their own salvation.

The whole human-rights issue has become potentially unsettling element in East-West relations because this summer at Belgrade and skids will meet to evaluate progress made on so-called "Basket Three," cooperation on the interchange of people and ideas, agreed upon at Helsinki Aug. 1, 1975, in the final act of the 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Despite French resistance, there is a possibility that the seven-nation economic summit in London May 8-9 will be followed by a 15-nation summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also in London. The alliance was to hold its semi-annual foreign ministers' meeting at this time in any event, but that would be required would be an opening of the participants to chief-of-government level. Such a meeting could take up questions of détente much more explicitly than the economic summit, which includes one non-NATO member, Japan.

Among bilateral issues, the failure of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, Concorde, generates the most heat currently. Both Britain and France: The Port of New York Authority's postponement of its decision whether or not to give Concorde landing rights has been greeted with sighs of relief in official circles. The port authority had been expected to announce its verdict March 10. Mr. Callaghan would have felt obliged to make a strong protest had the decision been unfavorable, and a visit intended to keep Anglo-French relations in good repair would have been deferred thereby.

Giant ship to sail in space

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Immense solar ships may soon be sailing in space. They would use the pressure of reflected sunlight to sail between planets, much as today's sailing ships use the wind to travel the seas.

Last year the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration began considering economical ways to accomplish such missions as rendezvous with Halley's Comet in 1986 — when it will be within 50 million miles of Earth. They came up with this revival of an old idea.

Design contracts for water-dial and booms for a 160-acre sun sail have been awarded. Four contracts are out for the preliminary design of a mirror-like, 170,000th inch thick plastic sailcloth and ultra-lightweight booms for a test sailer. Material manufacturing processes and an alternate sailer design, are being studied.

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Richard Strout recalls America



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photo

A 56-year 'temporary' assignment

Washin

On Monday, June 13, 1921, at 4 p.m., I started work for The Christian Science Monitor at \$40 a week with the understanding that the assignment was temporary. I am writing this 56 years later from the same assignment. Like the bell from the Paul Revere foundry in the steeple of the All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington, D.C., that came with a one-year guarantee, I am still functioning.

In 1921 the population was 107 million, the president was Harding, the postage was two cents, and it was a youth kleased a girl it was understood as a proposal of marriage.

There have been seven emendments and 11 presidents. There have been many changes. The great granite structure on Pennsylvania Avenue next to the White House is no longer called the "State, War and Navy Building" after the three governmental departments it simultaneously housed. There is a huge FBI building on the avenue bigger than the office of the Justice Department, under which it serves.

There have been more subtle alterations, too, in Washington and the nation. People no longer leave their doors unlocked when they visit neighbors. Many of the things that everyone in 1921 knew couldn't be done have been done — not easy things like putting a man on the moon but ... more difficult tasks: ending school segregation, electing a Roman Catholic president, discussing birth control publicly, edging toward a world community.

The series that starts today will deal with some of these matters, events I've watched, places I've been, and some of the people I've interviewed — events like standing within touching distance for the first time of a live president, Warren Harding; waiting before the White House on the night of Pearl Harbor and hearing the crowd outside the fence try to sing "The Star Spangled Banner"; watching D-day in Normandy; receiving the wire-service flash that President John F. Kennedy was gone. Yes, and up in the 1978 New Hampshire primary hearing Jimmy Carter explain that he was twice born.

Always progress intrudes — you can't stop it; the earth shrinks; change accelerates — the most exciting thing is 'round the next corner. Still we hold our breathe and accept the acerbic wisdom of E.B. White's cautious definition: "Democracy is the recurrent suspicion that more than half the people are right more than half the time."

Richard L. Strout

Veteran Monitor correspondent Richard L. Strout has dusted off 56 years' worth of notes for a firsthand retrospective look at some of the momentous events and personalities of 20th-century America.

At the left he comments on the scope of change since the '20s, and in the accompanying article below, the first of his series, he recalls a 1921 interview with Henry Ford.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Ford poses in his first car.

Washington
Harding was President, America either had or hadn't made the world safe for democracy. It was wonderful to be alive — and young! — and here I was interviewing Henry Ford at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Massachusetts, for The Christian Science Monitor.

This was the very room where the sturdy landlord, Longfellow, declaimed, "Listen, my children, and you shall hear. . . ." And here in the flesh was another American folk hero, or legend, or improbable character out of fact-fiction, who was manufacturing 1,250,000 seven-foot-high, brass-nosed Model Ts a year and transforming the economic, the aesthetic, the family, the social, and, some said, the moral life of America.

Roads were clay with three paths meandering inside them, the middle one for the horse; where there was a purveyor of gasoline, he had a platform with three to five competing pumps, and when he pressed a lever the glass jar on top somehow filled with fuel. The first officially numbered highway had recently been instituted, but the more common habit was to blaze a telephone pole with the appropriate symbol. The Daniel Webster Highway had a distinct "D.W."

It was a sparkling winter day with snow-clad planes outside. The ancient inn was in the hands of the bright-eyed young men who appeared to be Mr. Ford's bodyguards and who seemed ill at ease in the quaint surroundings, though their polite amities were ceaseless. Mr. Ford received each reporter individually in the low-ceilinged room; he was lean and long and distinctly of an American type, with an expression kindly and pleasant, his hair gray, his eyes blue, his views unencumbered by higher education, and with a hatred of doctors, lawyers, bankers, Jews, liquor, and tobacco.

'Consultant-Interpreter' on hand

He crossed his knees and waited for questions. With him sat a sort of consultant-interpreter who now and then in the discussion interposed his own answers to the reporters' questions and took upon himself the explanation of what Mr. Ford really meant. When this happened the manufacturer folded his knees the other way over and looked out of the window at the snow. Sometimes Mr. Ford would break into the explanation with a short emphatic word or phrase.

Wilson's League of Nations

Well then, if this tax matter was all so easy, what was Mr. Ford's attitude toward Mr. Wilson's League of Nations . . . ?

No use for it at all; meant simply to deceive the people. Put the gang of international profiteers, and particularly the Jews, in jail at the outset of hostilities, and there would be no war. End war. As simple as that. Mr. Ford.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

A pull-out section

INSIDE

- ★ Explore the mighty Amazon from Leticia B2
- ★ Gaze at Abu Simbal on Egyptian Idyll B4, 5
- ★ Roam through side-straits of Tokyo B6, 7
- ★ Hire a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal B9



Looking in the dragon's mouth: American tourist explores Peking's "Forbidden City"

By John Hughes

CHINA:

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY

By Peter Tonge

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marco Polo began it all. He returned from China in 1295 with tales of a fairy-tale world that fired the imagination of all Europe and sparked a persistent fascination with the land beyond the Great Wall.

In recent decades the closest most Western tourists have come to indulging this fascination is in visiting the British colony of Hong Kong and its adjoining "new territories." Three years ago the Communist Chinese opened the door just a crack and some cruise-ship tourists began to trickle in via Hong Kong.

Last month — for the first time in 27 years — a Western cruise ship actually docked in Chinese waters — at the port of Whampoa, 30 miles up the Pearl River near Kwangchow, or Canton, as it is known in the West. Appropriately, the Greek liner MTS Danae, which made the historic visit, followed the route taken by Marco Polo and other Italian seafaring merchants of the 13th century.

Another first this month for a limited number of passengers aboard Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 and Holland America's SS Rotterdam are excursions from Hong Kong that include Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China. Previously, cruise-ship excursions have been limited to Kwangchow.

Both the Rotterdam and the QE2 will be offering cruises beginning next January that will take in the Far East, including land trips to China. The Danae hopes to repeat its China visit in 1979.

The Rotterdam's round-the-world itinerary will be a repeat of the current cruise at prices ranging from \$8,100 to \$22,000. The Kwangchow excursion is an additional \$192 and the Peking visit around \$1,600 extra. Most of the latter cost is in air fare to Peking and thence to Kobe, Japan, where passengers rejoin the ship.

Next year the QE2's major venture will be its Great Pacific and Orient cruise, taking in Hong Kong and excursions to China. Cost of the 90-day New York-to-New York cruise starts at \$8,300. The Los Angeles-to-Los Angeles section (60 days) begins at \$6,450. The ship's Kwangchow and Peking rates match those of the Rotterdam.

While the lines concentrate initially on selling the full cruise, shorter segments are offered. If space is available, generally from midsummer on, the QE2, by far the largest of all cruise ships, generally has this space available at prices ranging from \$100 a day and up.

Meanwhile, Swissair and Air France have two scheduled flights a week into China. But so far, Western tourists have largely been restricted to special groups — editors, engineers, physicians, agricultural experts, etc. — with professional interests in that country.

But one way or another, the opportunities to travel to and in China seem likely to expand in the coming years, even if only very slowly.

Oscar F. Kolb, public relations director of the Holland America line and a visitor to China on two previous occasions, is cautiously optimistic, at least for cruise-ship passengers.



By Joan Forbes, staff artist

友誼

Meeting the Chinese



I'm delighted to have this chance to meet you.

wǒ hěn xī huān yǒu jī huì rèn shi nín.

我很喜歡有機會認識您。

What is your name, sir?

xiān shēng nín guì xìng?

先生，您姓什麼？

I like your country.

wǒ hěn xī huān nín de guó jiā.

我很喜歡您的國家。

Do you speak English?

nín shuō yīng yǔ ma?

您說英語嗎？

Courtesy Swissair

sengers. The trips that this year include Kwangchow and Peking may, he hopes, be expanded next year to include Kweilin, a resort one hour's flying time from Kwangchow.

"China is indeed a fascinating and often baffling subject," says Mr. Kolb, quoting Marco Polo, "and well worth a visit." His own impressions of Kwangchow include the courtesy of the young toward the elderly; thousands of bicycles and very few cars on clean, wide streets; the polite applause (and curiosity) for Western tourists from bystanders; and most noticeably "friendly faces — smiling faces wherever one looked."

Viewed from comfortable, fast trains that bring tourists into Kwangchow, the lush, subtropical countryside presents a picture of agricultural abundance — terraced hills, carpeted with rice and vegetables, along with periodic fields of cotton, wheat, and sugarcane. This area is an important producer, too, of pineapples, bananas, oranges, tangerines, litchis (a Chinese favorite) and apples, all of which make it the fruit as well as the bread basket of China.

Visitors to the city will get to see all this, along with jade and ivory-carving workshops, silkworm production, schools, the Children's Palace, textile plants, and the Kwangchow zoo, replete with pandas. And there are always shopping opportunities in the boutiques for foreigners known as "Friendship Stores."

The Jenia People's Commune of 85,000 workers is typical of what tourists might see in Kwangchow. Floors in the houses are of stone, the stoves wood-burning, and the furniture modest. More than 80 percent have electricity. The 17,000-plus bicycles provide the principal form of transportation, and there are 5,000 sewing machines in the commune. Each commune has its own hospital. Average per capita income is 88 yuan (about \$4) a year.

The Chinese readily give out information such as this, but it is obvious that guides provide stereotyped official answers to most questions posed by tourists.

A point to remember in China: Be punctual. According to the "All Asia Guide," put out by the Far Eastern Economic Review, your Chinese hosts will always be punctual, and "many a day in China has been spoiled by the disapproval, unpunctuality evokes."

Leticia: Amazon town a must for one-upmanship travel

Dank jungle, blasé Indians and mongrels that lurch in the heat

By David Woolman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The jungle-saturated settlement of Leticia, Colombia, sprawling on the lush green shore of the Amazon River hundreds of miles from the nearest city or road, is a must for adventure-some spirits who pride themselves on their one-upmanship travels.

The town lies 2,000 miles west of the Amazon's mouth on the Atlantic, hundreds of miles east of the Peruvian Andes, and 660 air-miles south of Colombia's mountain capital of Bogotá. You can get there by rattling river steamers from Belém, Brazil, or Iquitos, Peru, but it's easiest to fly down from Bogotá on one of Avianca's thrice-weekly flights.

As soon as you leave the aircraft at Leticia, you're swamped in a wave of humidity. Yet I agreed with my chance-met fellow explorers — a gentleman farmer and his wife from Brewster, Massachusetts, two law students from the University of Wyoming, and a young pastry cook from Montreal — that adjusting to it was easy. And the 83-degree temperature was actually pleasantly comfortable.

The little Anacondia and Parador Ticuna, each with a sparkling swimming pool, are Leticia's only hotels, but I chose the Realdoncia Alemanas, one of a dozen small pensions in the town. German-managed, spotlessly clean, with a private bath and an electric fan, the Alemanas is a genuine bargain at \$3.30 per day.

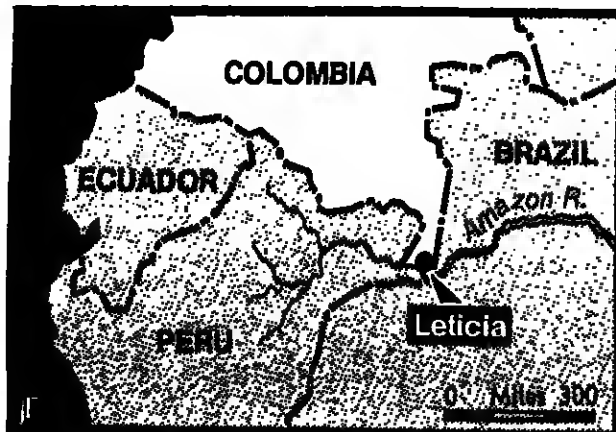
Hazy vistas

None of us were prepared for several sidewalk cafes and a first-class bakery, to say nothing of a number of modern shops selling Yardley's, Keds, Quaker Oats, and Manhattan shirts while their tape recorders filled the balmy air with everything from Ponchielli to Paul Anka. But everything else had the right touch of the Amazon wilderness: vistas made hazy by the heat, an odor like wet cardboard, and only a few paved streets, mostly built at night, while the rest consisted of steel-hard clay runs when the sun shines and orange mud during one of the tropic's capricious bursts of rain.

Mongrel dogs lurched in the heat. A lone policeman directed a one-bicycle traffic jam. Barefoot shoeshine boys tried out their English; will I contribute to their stamp collection? Kids swam in the muddy river while others sat from the bank and haul in 16-inch sabalo with nonchalant ease. Their elders conducted an all-day fish market on the river bank, choosing from a marvelous variety.

Leticianos are of mixed, mostly Indian, blood, running a color gamut from rare blond to dark, burnished red, often strikingly handsome and usually friendly and easy-going.

At night we dine in one of several thatched restaurants that look like a stage set for Trader Horn. The food is delicious — Colombian barbecued chicken, grilled steaks called chur-



Indians near Leticia prepare the day's manioc

rascos, unknown fish, and exotic fruit we've never seen nor heard of before.

To get out of Leticia and into the jungle, the man to deal with is Mike Tsallekis. Mr. Tsallekis is a Greek-American from Tarpon Springs, Florida, who has been in South America for 20 years, based at Leticia most of the time. A collector of

Amazonian animals, reptiles, and birds for zoos and laboratories, he has, literally, put Leticia on the map. Not only has his collecting expeditions provided work for Leticianos, but scientists, naturalists, travel writers, and a straggle of tourists found Leticia — all of them needing food and lodging — business developed accordingly. The town grew from a few huts to today's modest village of 5,000. Today Mr. Tsallekis's organization owns the Parador, a souvenir shop, employs a staff of 92 young people including a few Americans, and offers a long list of regional excursions.

River monstera

Our trip with his group took us by battered, decrepit launch to a village of primitive Yagua Indians living about 15 miles up-river from the town. The Amazon is a vast international highway through the jungle. Indians in light canoes made of hollowed logs propel themselves with heart-shaped paddles, mostly close to shore, like skimming waterbugs. A very few roared by in Evinrude-powered outboard motorboats.

We learned that the river harbors enough monsters to make your heart do the high hurdles — enormous anacondas, swarms of ferocious piranhas, sting rays, electric eels, crocodiles, and nine-foot-long catfish that have been known to eat men. All we actually saw were islands of debris — tangles of grass, uprooted trees, and assorted flotsam — on the swift-flowing river. We did not need to go far into the jungle, for some 30 Yagua Indians have been enticed into living just off an Amazon tributary. Naked children, bare-breasted women, and warriors in grass skirts gave us only casual attention while our cameras clicked. We learn further that savage Indians, dangerous animals, and poisonous snakes are hardly ever encountered in these jungles. Even the insects are not overly annoying. Man meat worry mostly about getting lost.

One of our group couldn't get over the profligate use of mahogany, used here for crude fencing, boarding planks for the small river launches, and even for firewood.

On Monkey Island, which Mr. Tsallekis owns and keeps stocked with an estimated 100,000 spider monkeys, we saw some of the little animals plus two macaws in gorgeous scarlet red and electric blue plumage with green and yellow embellishment. Star of the Island show, however, was a baby pig, looking like a wild pig and frisky and friendly as a puppy, and given to luxurious "yiggs" as we all petted him.

Back at Mr. Tsallekis's small zoo in Leticia, I held half a six-foot baby macaw, amazed at its powerful coils, while our guide held the head — with extreme care. Its father would easily be 18 or 20 feet long, weigh 230 pounds, and be able to crush me without a second thought. The most winning creature we saw nestled in the shirt pocket of a shoe shiner — a tiny monkey with a lion-like mane and a long, ringed tail. It held in half the palm of my hand and was demonstrably affectionate.

As dusk approached, lights came on in Leticia, the river gleamed, and the moist heat of the jungle pervaded the town. We were a world away from civilization as we stood beside the Amazon in the dark.



cents each way. The bus station is in suburban Toluca, and the most heat of the jungle pervaded the town. We were a world away from civilization as we stood beside the Amazon in the dark.

Everyone wants to see Taxco, famed for its silversmiths and cobblestone streets. It is easily reached by interstate bus. Once in Taxco, the circuit tour of Taxco's municipal bus is a fun-filled ride. The bus goes up those steep hills like a burro. Speaking of burros, did you know that Oaxaca has a burro parking lot?

Xochimilco, the floating gardens, has been over-advertised and has a very commercial atmosphere. If time limitations require cutting any trips, this would be a good place to start. However, public buses do leave every 10 minutes or so from Mesones and Pino Suárez (a major metro transfer point).

Friday morning's native market is the big draw to Toluca. The scenery en route is breathtaking and in itself worth the trip. Buses run several times an hour and the fare is \$1.00 round trip.

Zihuatanejo, north of Acapulco, is the name for both a town and a fantastically beautiful harbor. The location was the perfect bathing grounds for kings and royal subjects during the Aztec civilization, and after the Spanish conquest it was a port of call. Many archaeological artifacts are still being found in the area.

In the last three or four years Zihuatanejo has been rising in popularity as an "unspoiled" resort. Still small, with little to do at night, it is now what Acapulco was in 1962. It's a weekend favorite for residents of Mexico City. Bus trip costs \$8.80 deluxe, \$7.40 first class.

Aruba, Curaçao — a dash of Dutch in the Caribbean

Islands neat and orderly: houses sparkling, roads clean

By Leoyll F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
This peaceful isle, and its sister island, Aruba, were a marked contrast to our cruise ship's prior stop, Port au Prince.

The streets of that Haitian city were a mass of confusion; litter was strewn in the gutters and pedestrians ambled along.

Traveler's notebook

the roads, causing considerable traffic congestion. On the other hand, Aruba and Curaçao reflect the long-standing reputation of the Dutch as masters of cleanliness and orderliness.

The roads and sidewalks are free of debris, and the buildings are sparkling clean.

The trip to Haiti was not without interest, however. My last visit to Haiti was when dictator François (Papa Doc) Duvalier still was in power. His brutal regime effectively discouraged tourism to a point where cruise ships removed Port au Prince from their schedules, and tourism in general, upon which the island relied heavily, dropped to near zero.

On this visit it was clearly noticeable that Duvalier's more liberal son Jean-Claude has eased his father's repressive rule, thus encouraging cruise ships to call once again at Port au Prince. Increased tourism to the island has already improved Haiti's economy. Many new buildings and homes are under construction, and shops are well stocked with handcrafts which visitors buy in abundance.

Beaches superb

Despite this welcome improvement, however, it was a relief to find ourselves in Aruba, often referred to as the "am-

ple island." For one thing, Aruba is blessed with some of the best beaches in the Caribbean. Its Palm Beach is one of the most popular among visitors.

There is a "touch of Dutch" everywhere on the island — there were even a few picturesque windmills. But reminders of a more modern form of energy were also present: sprouting from the landscape like mushrooms were literally hundreds of oil storage tanks containing the petroleum brought in from Venezuela for refining aboard huge tankers.

Products from all over the world may be found in Aruba's practically duty-free shops located in live blocks of stores on Nassaustraat in Oranjestad, the capital. Swiss watches, china, and crystal especially, are considered bargain buys.

As our cruise ship sailed into Curaçao, the pontoon bridge, known as the Queen Emma, swung open and we docked close to the center of Willemstad, the capital. There we found top-grade shops in a compact area of about five square blocks. Shopping is pleasant on Heerenstraat because no automobile traffic is allowed.

Top quality goods

Many of the name shops are on Breestraat (Broadstreet), near the pontoon bridge. One, Spritzer & Fuhrmann's (a name in both Aruba and Curaçao), offers top quality gold, jewelry, watches, figurines, Delft china, beaded bags, and other gift items.

A walk along Dr. Huyterkade brings you close to the floating market, those bobbing boats at dusk that display fruits, vegetables, and fresh fish under awnings — some of which were fashioned from Pillsbury flour bags. The aroma here is strong of the sea. Once the boats have sold their oranges, bananas, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, coconuts, and melons they put out to sea for Venezuela and other islands to pick up another load of supplies.

Curaçao's architecture, especially its bright colored houses, is unique among all of the Caribbean islands. One of the reasons given for the pastel-painted houses here, I was told, is that a former governor disliked the glare of the sun on white houses. A law was passed to forbid the use of white paint on any house in Curaçao. As a result, people chose their favorite colors. From the pastel pastels to the most varied.

Sightseeing in Curaçao doesn't take very long, inasmuch as the island is only 38 miles long. The best view of Willemstad is from Ararat Hill, where the tiled-roof houses can be seen glistening in the sun.

The island's big industry is refining oil and storage tanks are as numerous as those in Aruba. And off both islands huge tankers ride at anchor, waiting to unload crude oil for refining or to refuel.

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Where to park a burro and other Mexican tips

By Dorothy M. Rogers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
Shortly after landing at Mexico City's Benito Juárez Airport, a visitor gets his first inkling of the extensive sight-seeing tour business here — about six flyers are thrust at him. Later, at his hotel, a few more tour agents appear. If he asks a travel agency for advice, they will offer their tours or urge him to fly.

But no one is hanging around with information on the various taxi services or on the city and interstate buses.

Of course, the "peseros," the two-peso cabs on Paseo de la Reforma have long been a Mexico City institution. Often these are marked "collective" but always the driver holds his hand out of the window with two fingers up: he picks up and drops off passengers all along the way. The "three fingered" drivers will take passengers as far as the Shrine of Guadalupe — and, of course, the ride costs three pesos.

Metered cab rides are very low.

The cabs come in standard-size cars and VWs. Watching the VW cabs scoot in and out of the fast flowing traffic — fantastic! Many people say Mexico City has the fastest flowing traffic of any large city in the world.

Turismo cabs are usually parked in front of

hotels, have a leather cover over the meter, and often charge a small fortune. Clearly establish destination and cost before hopping into one.

Metro simple and swift

Mexico City has an expansive bus and metro network. The first-class white buses marked by a small dolphin near the door cost about 12 cents. Passengers queue at busy stops. Using the new metro is simple and swift; however, avoiding the rush hour makes sense. Caution: It's wise to secure valuables in a money belt, inside pocket (or a shoe?) or at your hotel — never in a hip pocket or an easily opened purse.

An amazing network of bus lines operate throughout the entire Republic. Equipment is modern, air conditioned and the service comes in deluxe, first, second, and third. Deluxe fares are very low, and both deluxe or first class buses are very satisfactory.

The centrally located, beautiful Greyhound office, Reforma 27, has English-speaking attendants who can obtain reservations and tickets for almost every bus line in Mexico. There is no service charge. Space permitting, they can provide same-day service for buses going north of the city or to Taxco and Acapulco. They need 24-hour notice for most points south of the city. Generally speaking, a few days notice is wise for bus reservations, but this can usually be done by phone. Greyhound personnel also give ticket purchasers accurate cab fare estimates and instruction on metro routes to the two major bus terminals.

All buses servicing northern Mexico use the new North-Central Bus Terminal on Avenida

de los Cen Metros 4907. An inter-terminal bus (25 cents) runs from this terminal to the Central Sur de Autobuses, the southern terminal, a marble floored, modern edifice, similar to an airline terminal — a far cry from the dingy bus stations of Mexico's past.

Incoming passengers may look at a large zoned map of Mexico City and learn the established cab fare; buy a taxi ticket for the correct amount and be on their way. Or, they can walk across the street and take the metro to anywhere in the city for 12 cents.

The Pyramids of Teotihuacán hold a strange fascination for most visitors. Buses for the pyramids leave every hour from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. and the hour-and-a-half trip costs 80

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Photo by John E. Young

Tourists flock to land of Pharaohs...

Temples and tombs on upper Nile best seen by cruise ship

By Beatrice O. Freeman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A fragile peace with Israel and rapprochement with Washington has opened Egypt to a new invasion — of tourists and businessmen by the plane-load.

Only about 25 percent of the tourists pouring into Cairo's overcrowded airport every day come from the United States; the great majority are Western Europeans, Americans — to judge by those we spoke to at home — still believe they are not wanted here.

Yet, in our 1,200-mile, two-week tour of the Nile from Cairo to Abu Simbel, we were greeted everywhere with open arms — and frequently an outstretched palm. But no one showed the slightest interest in our politics or religion.

We found also that, thanks to UNESCO and other International funds and expertise, the renowned monuments of Egypt's great early civilization are in better condition and more accessible than ever before.

Accommodations clogged

The trouble is that this country cannot yet accommodate the golden rush. Hotels are overbooked, and there are often no seats available on Egyptian, the only domestic airline.

Large hotels are projected or already under construction in the important tourist centers. Egyptair has begun putting big, new American jets into service and is enlarging the Cairo air-

port. However, it is expected that it will take at least several years for facilities to catch up with the influx of visitors.

Meanwhile, the do-it-yourself tourist will find it difficult to get air reservations for travel within Egypt. As to hotels, even a confirmed reservation may not guarantee a room. The most reliable way to book now is with an all-expense, conducted tour.

Thus, like us, who insist on going it alone need the help of a travel agency like Amerienn Express or Cook's with local representatives in Egypt to make reservations and see that they are honored, or that alternatives are provided.

Nile cruises

The most pleasant way to visit the temples and tombs on the upper Nile is on the cruise ships operated by the Hilton International hotel company and Swann's of London. After waiting 18 months, we managed to get a cabin aboard one of the two Hilton vessels plying back and forth between Luxor and Aswan in five-day trips.

Each of these 270-foot, air-conditioned, diesel-powered, floating hotels accommodates about 100 passengers in snug, double cabins with inlets, shower and picture window. The one-day \$432 fare for two persons (\$402.50 after May 31) includes 21 meals and guided sight-seeing ashore, horse-drawn carriages or minibuses being provided for transportation between the boat landings and magnificent monuments along the banks.

At the temples of Luxor, Karnak, Dayr Al-Bahri, E. Edfu, and Kom Ombo we were staggered by the immensity of the stone structures, the complexity of the carved figures and hieroglyphics covering virtually every inch.

Continued on next page

Rameses II stares out from Abu Simbel

"Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"
Nothing beside remains.
Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck,
boundless and bare
The lone and level sands
stretch far away...

— Ozymandias,
Percy Bysshe Shelley,
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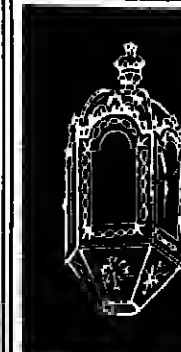
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Continued from preceding page

At Philae, motor launches took us to the island where a group of temples, inundated by the Aswan Low Dam nearly a hundred years ago, are being rescued by UNESCO, taken apart and re-erected piece by piece on a safer site nearby.

On the west bank of the Nile opposite Luxor, we climbed down (and up again) hundreds of steps to the tombs of ancient kings and nobles under the stone cliffs at the edge of the desert beyond the narrow green belt along the river. On the walls, the paintings of everyday life in Egypt were as colorful and charming as when they were done 3,000 years ago. And in the mud-brick villages we passed through, the people in flowing robes seemed to be living in the same way.

Our excursion to Abu Simbel after the cruise ended at Aswan was our hardest, yet most rewarding. Mechanical trouble with our plane kept us waiting in the airport for six hours (a not uncommon occurrence) to make the 40-minute flight.

Magnificent sights

However, the sight of the magnificent temples of Nemeses II and Queen Nefertari on a plateau overlooking the 200-mile lake created by the Aswan High Dam on the Nile dissolved our fatigue. To save the monuments from inundation, UNESCO engineers had cut the two temples out of the solid cliff and artfully reassembled them 200 feet above the water. You can walk inside the concrete shell into which the bigger temple was fitted to see how it was done.

In Colro, once you have a hotel room, there is no difficulty in getting around on your own. The superb Egyptian Museum, with the sumptuous furnishings of King Tutankhamen's tomb and other impressive trappings of the pharaohs, is within walking distance of most big hotels.

A taxi will whisk you to the Khan el Khalili bazaar where, along Moussky Street and surrounding alleys, you can buy real and fake antiques, new and old jewelry, brassware, copper, leather goods, and other attractive souvenirs. Skillful bargain-hunters can cut 25 to 75 percent from the asking price, especially from street vendors, who have no overhead costs.

Taxis inexpensive

Except in rush hours, taxis are readily available and incredibly cheap — so cheap that some drivers will try to add the last passenger's fare to yours by not lowering the meter flag or will offer a flat rate actually higher than the metered fare would be.

By taking a little care, we were able to make long taxi excursions inexpensively out of town, to the Pyramids and Sphinx at Giza, the tombs and step pyramids at Saqqarah, and the remains of the ancient capital at Memphis. Metered fares were never more than a few dollars and the official rate for waiting is one and one-half Egyptian pounds, about \$2.50, an hour.

Within the city, on our visits to Coptic churches, palaces, and the many mosques, we found it unnecessary to keep our taxi waiting. The special Tourist Police in distinctive black and white uniforms were always ready to help flag a cab and give directions.

Modest hotel rates

Touring in Egypt we found less expensive than in Europe. A double room with bath and balcony in the luxurious Nile Hilton Hotel in Cairo costs about \$42 a day; in a first class B hotel, \$17-\$19 single (\$19-\$21 for double) plus 10 percent service charge and 2 percent tax.

Restaurant meals are half the price of those in big cities of the United States. These rates are figured on the official tourist exchange of 10 piastres to the dollar.

The best time to tour Egypt is November through March, when days are sunny and warm and nights cool. Summer is very hot. Rain is always rare.

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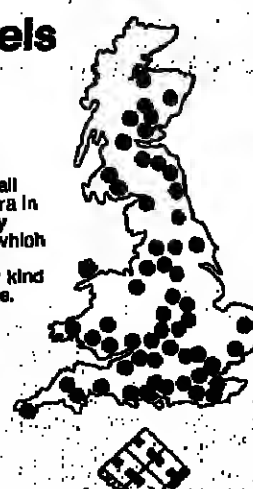
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Storyteller, noodle seller await visitors to Tokyo streets

By Juan A. Bray
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

If you're visiting Tokyo and can spare a few moments between business meetings or sight-seeing jaunts, take a stroll through the city's streets, and wander into little neighborhood shopping centers and residential areas.

In many cities this would be unwise but it is reasonably safe in Japan.

If you got lost the simplest thing to do is to halt a passing taxi and tell the driver the name of your hotel. He might not know a word of English, but he will surely know such major landmarks as the hotels popular with tourists.

An alternative is to approach one of the frequent neighborhood police boxes known as *koban*. They are marked with a red light for easy identification. Since most Tokyo policemen are high school or college graduates who have studied English, at least one will be able to understand that you are lost and where you want to go. If he does not understand your spoken words, he will probably be able to read written English.

If you cannot find either a taxi or a police box, just approach somebody and ask what you want to know. Very likely he or she does not speak or read English, but he will hurry to find somebody who does. Students are often so anxious to practice their English that they may rush to your assistance.

Those who expect to see most or all Japane-

se women wearing kimonos may be disappointed. Some elderly women still wear the traditional loose robe all the time, and the middle-aged may wear it sometimes, usually in winter or for formal affairs, but many young women may not even wear a kimono. Men and children are even less likely to be seen in it. A kimono outfit, complete with obi sash, split-toed white socks (*tabi*), and sandals (*zori*) or clogs (*geta*) is quite expensive. If a young woman has a kimono outfit, she saves it for special events such as for parties or a New Year celebration. A kimono offers a nice solution when in doubt as to how formal an affair is to be.

If you stroll on the streets of Tokyo at mid-day you stand a good chance of seeing the businessman's special lunch delivery service which always intrigues Westerners. A young man on a bicycle weaves in and out of heavy traffic balancing a stack of dishes in one hand and steering with the other. The pile may vary from a few to tall stacks 1 1/2 feet high. Tumbles are, amazingly, few and far between.

If you stop to watch a gang of workmen busy with a new building or street repairs, you may think they look about like workers everywhere in their attire. Look closely, though, and you may spot a difference. Some will be wearing sweatbands tied around their heads, but it may be as much for tradition as for practical reasons. It is called a *hachimaki*, and usually is a red or white band tied in either the front or back, sometimes twisted before tying. Tradition-

ally it is believed by a wearer that the band tied in front makes him strong and aggressive. *Hachimaki* are also worn by young men and children who carry portable shrines in festival parades.

Traditionally, it is said that warriors first started to wear *hachimaki* to hold their small, visorless caps in place. It was a simple white cotton band tied around the lower edge of the cap. Commuters, who wore no caps, merely adopted the band. It became especially popular with firemen, farmers, and laborers. You may also spot unskilled workers dressed in old-fashioned, knee-length, baggy pants and soft, split-toed boots besides the *hachimaki*.

If your walk takes you into a maze of streets, byways, shops, and residences, the pace may be slower than the moon crawl downtown. Through the outer months of the year street vendors selling roasted sweet potatoes are not uncommon. Pulling a cart with glowing red coals, they call through a megaphone, "O-keeeeee-uo-o-o-o." In summer it could be a

goldfish vendor with a cart calling "Kingu-kingu" instead. Other vendors, tooting their whistles, sell hot noodles from containers perched on their bicycles to housewives who rush out of their houses to make a purchase for the evening meal.

Some young mothers still carry their babies on their backs while doing the daily shopping. In winter special coats are available that cover not only the woman but her child as well. These living quarters are small with correspondingly small appliances. With small refrigerators and little storage space, daily shopping is necessary. Supermarkets, which are new and expensive, mostly cater to foreigners and well-to-do Japanese.

A visitor to Japan soon notices that both men and women often carry things in a large, square fabric sash. This is called a *furoshiki*. It is especially popular to carry gifts to friends. You should remember to give it back immediately, preferably with a small gift in return.

Continued on next page

*Discover real Tokyo in busy side streets

Continued from preceding page

As you walk along you may be struck by the many varieties of architecture, ranging from traditional to ultra-modern. Because of the high humidity and large rainfall, wooden buildings are usually left to weather unpainted and "natural" which may merely look dingy to Western eyes. Walls quite commonly surround the closely crowded houses to give a measure of privacy, and behind them may exist a beautiful little garden or barren patch of soil. However, with their love of both nature and beauty, most Japanese try to grow a bit of attractive greenery in even the smallest area, if it is only a couple of flowerpots on a step.

On side streets you may have to flatten yourself against the walls like a flounder to avoid a passing car. In rural or outlying areas of Tokyo you may still see a thatched roof, now outlawed as a fire-hazard, but they will not be within walking distance of your hotel. One thing you may notice about buildings in your

stroll is the presence of elaborate tile mosaics. Some may have traditional motifs; others are completely abstract.

Modern apartment buildings are common, sometimes built by companies for their employees. You may be struck by the row on row of laundry hung out to dry on balconies along with the airing of bedding used the previous night. In fact, you are likely to notice quantities of laundry wherever you look.

You may have heard about the Japanese love of baths. Communal public bathing by both sexes is no longer common, but bath houses are still popular. If you look into the sky above you, you'll sooner or later see a tall chimney belching smoke. These are for heating the water for the baths. The public bath-houses may bear such fancy names as "Flower of Hot Water" — if you can read Japanese that is.

While craning your neck to spot chimneys, you may notice huge red and white tethered balloons trailing banners with Japanese characters on them. These are advertising balloons, announcing a new shop or something for sale. If you run across a steak house with large discs of artificial flowers set around the entrance on tripods, this is another "new opening" sign. Such flower arrangements are also used to mark the opening of a new pachinko or pinball parlor.

One thing you are not likely to see in your



Firemen on Tokyo street: this time it was a false alarm

strolls about Tokyo is a ricksha. If you are very, very lucky you just might see one late at night on the Ginza, Tokyo's main thoroughfare, pulling a geisha girl, herself a member of a vanishing group. Contrary to popular opinion, geishas are not high-class call girls. They are members of a closely chaperoned group, trained for many years in music, dance, and other forms of entertainment.

Young girls of today are more likely to strive for television stardom than endure the years of training and supervision needed to become a geisha. They are also a very expensive luxury, and if provided for a party cost a pretty penny.

If you do not see a geisha, you will certainly

see kites flying from rooftops on May 5. Once very, very lucky you just might see one late at night on the Ginza, Tokyo's main thoroughfare, pulling a geisha girl, herself a member of a vanishing group. Contrary to popular opinion, geishas are not high-class call girls. They are members of a closely chaperoned group, trained for many years in music, dance, and other forms of entertainment.

You will miss a great deal on your trip to Tokyo if you confine yourself to a Western-style hotel, Western food, and carefully supervised sight-seeing. Be adventurous. There is a whole new world to discover in the streets of Japan's teeming capital.

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Moscow munchies: a diner's guide

By Jonathan Gray
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grabbing a quick bite to eat in Moscow is an art in itself. Sidewalk cafes and fast-food stands where a hungry shopper can pick up the equivalent of a sandwich and lemonade are few and far between.

The following are a few of the better "snacking spots" Moscow has to offer:

• The "Pirozhnaya" on Prospekt Marksa opposite the Lenin Library. This cafeteria-style fast-food establishment is as close as the Soviet Union has come to imitating McDonald's. It serves a Russian specialty ("pirozhi") made by a machine right before your eyes.

Hot chocolate, houlton, and various Russian pastries are also available here.

• If you find yourself near the Hotel Rossiya when the ravenous "munchies" strike, you might try the "Cheburachnaya" on Ploshchad Nogin (Nogin Square), a short walk away.

It serves a Caucasian form of "pirozhi" called "cheburaki." The ground meat filling in this case is a heavily spiced lamb, and it too is deep-fried. Be sure to try the spicy tomato broth served here, too.

• If you're out shopping at the House of Toys, you might try the cafeteria (directly across Kutuzovskiy Prospekt from the Hotel Ukraina).

In addition to serving the usual Soviet fry, this small place has no ice cream and pastries table to look over after you've finished the main course.

Now, the above three establishments shouldn't offer too many obstacles to the hungry tourist. As you step into line, take a tray in hand and survey what is offered that day on the food line, as you would in any cafeteria back home.

Hot dishes (like beef stroganoff or soups) often are displayed on the counter in front of the steam table. You must not take these. They are cold samples. Just point to the one you want, and it will be served up to you hot.

When you arrive at the end of the line and the cashier rings up the total, glance at the amount on the cash register and pay accordingly.

If your cashier uses an abacus (and many still do), she'll either tell you how much it is in Russian, or she'll expect you

to read the abacus. In either case, convince her to write the total on a piece of paper.

If you know some Russian (or are very adept at sign language) and want an authentic but still light "old Russian" meal, try the Sadko Café at 4 Pushkinskaya Ulitsa.

There a waitress will take your order from a menu (all in Russian). The atmosphere is charming. Not too many people frequent the Sadko, and the food is exceptionally good for Moscow.

Since it is a café, you won't end up paying 5-10 rubles for more food than you wished to order anyway.

If you're the adventurous soul whose Russian vocabulary is limited to "da," "nyet," and an occasional "dchi dchiye," I'd suggest the following method of ordering.

Waitress: "Shod' vy' hofitye?" (what would you like?)

You: "Shid-nibit vidsnoye." (Anything tasty.)

At this point be prepared for just about anything to happen.

You might even get served.

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Venice: aging beauty afloat on the Adriatic

Pastel-colored city is artist's delight

By Claire Walter
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Venice has changed little since the days of its great seaborne empire. Its pastel-colored buildings, caressed by centuries of sea breezes, have inspired poets from Shakespeare to Byron. Today, as one of the world's loveliest cities, it is one of the great tourist attractions of the world.

The best way to see the city is on foot, with a map as the only navigation aid. The tiny streets and canals are all well marked at each intersection, so you won't really get lost. But if you're confused, just ask. An advantage of visiting a popular tourist destination is that the residents are likely to burst a smattering of English.

Three major tourist attractions are also targeted by yellow directional signs all over the city: "Per Rialto" points you to the Rialto bridge that for generations has been the hub of the city's market district; "Per Accademia" leads to an art museum that is not to be missed, and "Per San Marco" points you to the glorious square that is the symbol of Venice. If you have a choice, save St. Mark's till last, for nothing else you'll see comes close to it in majesty.

If walking isn't for you, there's always the gondola, the most romantic, if not the cheapest or most efficient mode of transportation here. Venetians do, in fact, use gondolas to shuttle across the Grand Canal when they are far from the three bridges that span it. But it is

for tourists that the cry, "Gondola! Gondola!" is sung out by muscled men in striped T-shirts and straw hats.

Water taxis

A cheaper, more Venetian mode of transportation is the vaporetto, or water taxi. These efficient craft make regularly scheduled local and express trips along the S-shaped Grand Canal, zigzagging from one bank to the other, and go to outlying islands in the lagoon as well. You board a loading barge, announce your destination to the ticket seller, and are sped on your way for as little as 50 lire, or seven cents, for a short hop.

Again if you can schedule it, try to see the Rialto at some reasonably early hour of the morning. The bridge itself and the surrounding banks are dotted by hundreds of stalls selling everything from cheap neckties to the most fragrant cheeses, freshest Adriatic seafoods, and most tempting vegetables that ever tickled a palate. You might even hear a restaurateur huddle with a vendor over the very food you'll eat for lunch or dinner that day.

If you stroll from the Rialto to the Accademia, try to stick to the eastern side of the Grand Canal, for it is the more interesting here between these two heads in the S. You will walk down tiny lanes, so narrow that you can reach out and touch both walls at once. You will cross dozens of two- and three-step bridges over minor canals. And you will be dazzled by square after square dominated by yet another picturesque Renaissance, Baroque, or Neo-Classical church.

You needn't be an art lover to enjoy any of the churches, with their hundreds of masterpieces by Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, Bellini, and others. The Accademia, a rela-

tively small museum, is loaded to the rafters with the greatest treasures of Italian art.

Byzantine marvel

What is lumped together as the third great attraction of Venice, San Marco, is really several spectacles in one. First is the square, or piazza, dominated by a clock tower, that offers Venetians their only vast open acreage but has given the world a breathtaking wonder. The square narrows slightly between long arcades to the Basilica San Marco, the greatest Byzantine achievement of the Western world. Its mosaics, golden altarpiece, and treasury shrine are worth a visit to Venice.

Come to think of it, so is the Doges' Palace next door, the residence of those powerful rulers of Venice who dominated much of European life from the turn of the 14th century through the great age of exploration until the end of the 15th century. The palace, stripped of its furnishings by Napoleon, is notable for its spectacular public rooms where the Council of Venice met and Venetians brought their probations and petitions.

If you can tear yourself away from this dreamlike city, try a trip to Verona, two hours away. Verona thrived at the same time Venice did. Today, it is most famous as the political refuge of the philosopher and poet Dante Alighieri and as the city where Romeo and Juliet met, loved, and perished. Both Dante and the lovers' characters, William Shakespeare, are local heroes to this day.

To see Venice involves a lot of hiking; to see Verona involves a little strolling. The city's heart consists of three squares: the Piazza dell' Erbe, the market square where stalls are sheltered by overlapping white umbrellas; Piazza del Signori, an aristocratic quadrangle

honoring Verona's great citizens, and the Mercato Vecchio, the old marketplace, which is dominated by a mid-15th century staircase that is a staple in architectural histories.

Coliseum performances

There are also several sites dating from Roman times: the point of interest is a small-scale version of the Roman Coliseum, a 25,000-seat amphitheater where outdoor opera and theatrical performances are given in the summer; another is the fragment of a bridge which Caesar's 10th Legion marched across. After partial destruction by a 6th-century flooding of the Adige River, the Ponte Pietra was reconstructed in the 18th century, and that reconstruction still carries traffic today.

Add to that a historic Roman theater, ancient arches and churches, and the castle and tombs of the Scaligeri (Dello Senio), the ruling family which was to Verona what the Medici were to Florence, and you have a small city well worth visiting.

Venice is more expensive than Verona, but not too much. The Italian lira now is hovering near 700 to the dollar, which is not good for financially troubled Italy but is fine for tourists. A modest room with breakfast won't cost over \$10 a night per person, and meals in the fine northern Italian style with all the trimmings will run from \$3 in an average restaurant to \$10 in a top Veronese establishment.

To get to either city, fly to Rome and connect with an Alitalia flight to Venice, or fly to Milan and take the train north to Verona or due east to Venice. There are, of course, excellent train and plane connections to the rest of Europe as well. Further information is available from the Italian Government Tourist Office, 1850 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10020.

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Northumbria: seals, spray, and echoes of the Legions

Scramble over the Farnes, stride along Hadrian's Wall

By Celia H. Falcon
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Berwick-on-Tweed, England
Northern Northumbria, with its wild and beautiful scenery, its islands, and its historic features, is too often missed by visitors in a hurry to reach Scotland. Based at Berwick-on-Tweed, the tourist can make trips to such delightful spots as Holy Island, the Farnes Islands, Chillingham Park, Alnwick Castle, and even Edinburgh.

Holy Island, also called Lindisfarne, is reached by a three-mile causeway. This cannot be used from two hours before high water till three hours afterwards. The week's tide tables are prominently displayed for motorists. In the seventh century St. Aidan carried Christianity from Holy Island to the Northumbrians. The island today cradles a picturesque village, ruins of a Norman priory, a church (still in use), and an Elizabethan castle perched high on a rocky pinnacle above the lapping tide.

Viewing seals, birds

The Farnes Islands lie about three miles offshore from Seahouses. The boat trip lasts three hours and in August includes a 45 minute landing on Inner Farnes Island. Boats chug around Staple Island to enable tourists to see countless birds and hundreds of gray seals. The seals' wet heads shine in the sunlight, looking like floating glass bottles. The birds here and on the Inner Farnes Islands include puffins, elder duck and young, Arctic tern, fulmar, and guillemot.

However bright and calm the day, take a jacket or raincoat on this trip to protect yourself from the wind and spray. Nonslip, flat-heeled footwear is advisable for scrambling over the rocks and following the nature trail on Inner Farnes Island.

Driving through the Northumberland countryside in sight of the lonely Cheviot Hills, tourists soon discover Chillingham Castle and the famous herd of wild white cattle, sole purebred survivors of their species in England. The breed has been at Chillingham for 700 years. The animals are believed to be descendants of the Aurochs, the wild ox which inhabited northern Europe in prehistoric times.

The herd consists of about 45 animals. They live wild, roaming over the some 300 acres of the park. Visitors are admitted in small num-

bers, and can view the animals under the guidance of a park warden.

"They have skin like a horse, smooth and soft; they feed like sheep, cropping the grass, and run like deer," a guide tells visitors. "They never go under cover. The lee side of a wood or hill is their only shelter. And we never interfere with them. Indeed, if a calf is handled by a man its mother will immediately kill it when it's returned to her because of the human scent on it."

The herd eats grass supplemented by good quality hay in winter; this is the only human attention they need. "Their natural living has built up a resistance to disease," explains a warden. "They are absolutely healthy with none of the ailments we have to contend with in domestic cattle. The strongest and fittest bull becomes 'king' of the herd and remains the leader until he's defeated in a fight with a younger bull."

Berwick is a fascinating town. It's possible to walk all round it on top of walls built in Queen Elizabeth I's reign. There are small gardens, seats in nooks on cliffs for those seeking a peaceful hour in the sun, fascinating riverside walk along the right bank of the Tweed, and eerie paths, steep and winding, leading from massive medieval fortifications to the

Ghana's market mammals — their word is law

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Accra, Ghana
Silently she sits as she watches her goods. A customer buys a bolt of the vivid Ghanaian cloth, then asks the woman if she will pose for a photograph. At first she replies with great firmness, "No!" After a brief pause she bursts into giggles and then relents.

The woman is one of Ghana's market mammals. They are seen everywhere carrying items such as fish, food, and cloth between village and market. Makola Market — Ghana's biggest — boasts 12,000 market mammals.

With babies strapped to their backs and older children at their sides, these women sell from stalls set up in the markets of Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and other large cities.

While the men and women of Ghana work together in factories, shops and stores, the men are almost exclusively carvers of wood, weavers of kente cloth, or stampers of adinkra cloth. The women reign in the markets.

riverside with 27 rocky steps in between.

It is 57 miles from Berwick to Edinburgh. The border, about five miles north of Berwick, is marked on one side of the road by a alpine sign proclaiming "Scotland" and on the opposite side by a small milestone with the Cross of St. George above the word "England."

Twenty-nine miles south of Berwick is Alnwick Castle, home of the Duke of Northumberland and scene of many stirring exploits during the long years of war between England and Scotland. The castle is open every afternoon, except Fridays, from Easter to the end of September.

Another splendid day trip is to the Northumberland National Park. Comprising 396 square

miles, it stretches from the Cheviot Hills to the Roman wall in the south. A sightseeing leaflet declares: "To see the wild animals ranging from roe deer to snakes: Go quietly, slowly. . . . Walk into the wind so that your scent blows away behind you. In the car look down the side roads, not only just ahead."

Homebound you can make a detour to explore the best preserved part of Hadrian's Wall, running from Wallsend on the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway Firth. With the remains of Roman forts, watchtowers, temples, and bathhouses, there is much to see. A car park is located close to the wall — a boon in this region of narrow roads and much summer traffic.

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Of Leonardo, La Scala, and a dusting of Parmesan

Milan beckons with a rich artistic, musical heritage

By Robert Kilgore Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Milan, Italy

The room is long, high, and virtually empty. What light there is — and even in mid-afternoon it isn't much — comes from small windows set just below the ceiling of one wall. The eyes meet several minutes to adjust to the dimness.

At the far end of the room, however, gleaming faintly, is a huge pale fresco that ranks as one of the greatest works of art, even in this country that has so much great art.

It is Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper," representing the precise moment when Jesus announced that one of his 12 disciples would betray him. Leonardo painted the scene in the

dining hall of the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan 491 years ago.

Leonardo, so the story goes, was uncertain about the technique he should use. He finally settled on tempera paint on a base mixed by himself on the stone wall. But the technique proved unsuccessful, and the fresco soon began to come loose from the wall. Over the centuries, various attempts were made to restore the work, only to fail.

Then it was almost bombed out of existence during World War II. Not until the most modern restoration techniques were applied after the war was the process of deterioration reversed. Today the delicate work is locked down in its original colors, protected as best it can by the infrared lighting and a device on the floor below it that absorbs dampness from the northern Italian climate.

"The Last Supper" is but one of the many attractions for tourists in Milan. The city is famous for La Scala, the 200-year-old opera house and museum whose priceless displays include memorabilia from many of the giants of classical music — Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Rossini, Enrico Caruso, and Arturo Toscanini — as well as a collection of theatrical artifacts dating to the sixteenth century.

There is a colorful story about the relationship of Verdi and La Scala. In the 1840s when the city of Milan was under Austrian rule, it is said that patriotic opera fans cheering the composer's name at the close of each performance actually were sending the Austrians a political message. For the letters of his name also stood for Vittorio Emanuele, Re d'Italia — Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

Milan is also famous for Via Monte Napoleone, a two-block-long street lined on both sides with many of the best-known boutiques in the world, including Emilio Pucci and Pierre Cardin.

Another virtue of hustling and industrial Milan is that it serves as the gateway to the lush,

historic, and gracious region of Emilia Romagna. The region falls away gently to the Adriatic Sea on Italy's east coast, dotted with neat-as-a-pin farms, graceful vineyards, stately poplars, and picturesque cities.

For instance, there is Parma, home of the renowned dry cheese and proving ground for aspiring operatic talent. The former, incidentally, is never served in a small can or open dish, as in many American restaurants, but is dispensed by rubbing a chunk of it across a grate directly above the diner's plate.

Then, too, there is Bologna, which prides itself on its brick-red architecture, its 40 miles of arcades, and its university, the oldest in Europe. The Bologna also are proud of their cuisine, which is best known for its pastas, especially tortellini and green lasagna.

The sophisticated Bolognese love to stroll about their ancient city under cover of the arcades. Theirs was the first major city in Italy to elect a Communist government, but they do not make a big issue of the fact. If anything, the Communists have made this perhaps the cleanest city in the country.

Emilia Romagna catches up with the sea at Ravenna, once the capital of the Western Roman Empire. Ravenna is smaller than Bologna and disarmingly less sophisticated. It swallows up its visitors in a maze of narrow little streets and balconies that drip with colorful flowers and plants. But the most compelling feature of the city is its treasures, which grace churches that trace back to the middle of the sixth century A.D.

The colors are at once subtle and brilliant. What looks green from one side of the room, for example, looks like burnished gold from the other. These mosaics are said to be the only ones in the world that look like tapestries. The most spectacular of them adorn the Church of San Vitale, which is the setting of the International Festival of Organ Music each year in July and August.

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And, if the moon over the Caribbean Sea is romantic, the moon over the Land of the Maya is mysterious.

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Vietnam: the French return — this time as tourists

Dien Bien Phu sound and light show plays in Hanoi

By Reuter

Do Son, Vietnam
The island-studded, crystal-green waters of Ha Long Bay, one of the world's major beauty spots, is one of the attractions, officials hope, that will lure foreign tourists to northern Vietnam.

On a misty morning the scene is magnificent: Traditional sailboats float like butterflies beneath the steep cliffs of thousands of islands scattered across the bay. Some of the strange formations are the size of small mountains and are clothed in jungle. In others there are caves containing stalagmites and stalactites to be explored.

In Vietnam's bid to attract foreign currency from tourism to help build the war-shattered economy, the bay will be an essential stop on arranged tours.

The main tourist hotel, built by the French in the 1940s and repaired recently, stands on a hill overlooking the bay and its volcanic islands.

A new 75-room hotel is being built nearby by the Vietnam Tourist Department to house the increasing number of tourists.

The authorities are thought to have told foreign travel agents that they would like to see at least 20,000 tourists visit Vietnam this year.

Cruise launches built

While here they will be able to buy Vietnamese lacquerware and other handicrafts at reduced rates if payment is made in foreign currencies.

The tourist department also has built three cruise launches that can carry and feed 50

people on trips among the islands and fishing villages, whose way of life seems to have been unchanged for many years.

At the nearby resort of Do Son, sixty-five miles from Hanoi, French-style villas dot the beach, which is lined with coconut palms and casuarina trees. A new hotel serves fine Vietnamese seafood on Yugoslavian bone china, accompanied by beverages in European crystal glasses.

For the French colonial masters, Do Son was a favorite place to frolic. Now senior Vietnamese Communist leaders go there for weekends. Tour leaders say Prime Minister Pham Van Dong or Vice-Premier Vo Nguyen Giap often can be seen strolling through the resort.

Several disused French-built pillboxes still stand along the shore, but Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries have disappeared.

Other tourist attractions in northern Vietnam include a sound and light show in Hanoi of the battle of Dien Bien Phu, where the Vietnamese won a decisive battle against the French in 1954.

In the next few months foreign tour groups will be taken to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and other southern centers such as Da Nang, once an American military base, and the old Imperial capital of Hue.

Hanoi revisited

Most tourists so far have been French, with sentimental attachments to their country's old colony. But former Vietnamese nationals, many of whom fled many years ago after Ho Chi Minh took over the north, are not barred. One couple who live in France returned after 30 years with a recent tourist group to visit their parents in Hanoi.

To attract people from other parts of the world, however, there will have to be further expansion of tourist facilities.

A major obstacle to tourist growth is the lack of international flights into Vietnam. However, Air France will begin regular flights into Hanoi this year, and diplomatic sources in Hanoi say other European airlines will follow.

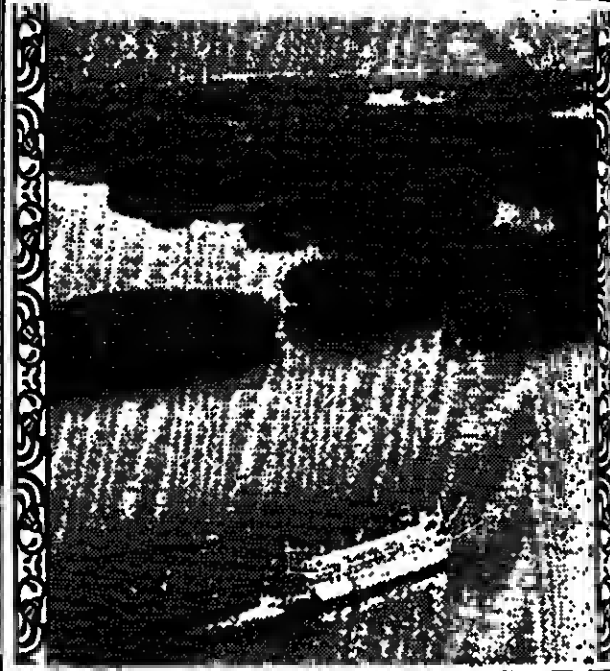
At present only group travel is encouraged. It is difficult for an individual to get a Vietnamese entry visa.

Even groups with permission to enter Vietnam can find the way blocked by the Communist government in neighboring Laos. The only way into Vietnam is from Bangkok to Vientiane, the Laotian capital, from where Air Vietnam operates four flights a week. Tourists have been grounded in Bangkok while the Laotian Government makes its decision on whether or not to issue transit visas.

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Drop in on Grieg and Sibelius

By Ray Church
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

How often does one have a chance to hear the works of a great composer played on the piano on which they were composed, attend a performance of a Shakespearean tragedy on the very site on which it was set, or listen to ageless fairytales read at the author's desk where they were first written?

In Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden you can do all these things with a little advance planning.

A short ride out of Bergen, Norway, for example, will bring you to Trondheim, the charming white and green townhouse of composer Edvard Grieg. Beautifully situated on a knoll at the edge of Lake Nordsen, the house contains furnishings and personal effects that once belonged to Grieg and his wife, Nina, both of whom are buried on the grounds.

A special treat during the summer months is the weekly

piano concert of Grieg's music played on the composer's own piano at Trondheim. At other times of the year it's possible to arrange, through Scandinavian Airline, for small groups to enjoy a Grieg concert at the attractive old house.

Village pays tribute

In Denmark the village of Odense, home of famous storyteller Hans Christian Andersen, has paid tribute to its native son by carefully preserving the house where he was born and the humble cottage where he spent his childhood. Andersen's desk, his manuscripts, notebooks, and other possessions are displayed in the adjoining Hans Christian Andersen museum, which was expanded last year in honor of the 100th anniversary of the great storyteller's death.

During the annual Hans Christian Andersen festival in summer you can see reenactments of his fairytales at Odense's open-air theater. Or, for an even more personal encounter with Andersen's stories and his life, you can make special arrangements to hear "The

Ugly Duckling." "The Emperor's New Clothes." "The Swineherd," and other Andersen classics read in the author's home.

For a really dramatic Danish evening, what about a performance of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" at Kronborg Castle in Elsinore?

Never mind that Kronborg was built some 600 years after the historical Hamlet lived. The Renaissance castle with its magnificent towers, porticoes, and ramparts is indeed the one in which Shakespeare placed his Hamlet, and it's an impressive setting for a performance of the drama.

Sibelius home included

The home of Finland's noted composer Jean Sibelius is another Scandinavian setting where visitors can immerse themselves in the past. "Anola," the homestead where Sibelius lived and worked during his adult years, is located less than 25 miles from Helsinki in peaceful, birch-forested countryside.

Furnished with the same personal belongings as it was when Sibelius lived there in

the early 1900s with his wife, Aino, and their three daughters, the home provided a serene background for Sibelius to work in.

For years summer visitors to Sweden have enjoyed performances of the Royal Opera and Ballet at the intimate Drottningholm Court theater located in Stockholm's archipelago. Built in 1786 as an annex to the Swedish Royal Summer Palace, the theater was the center of theatrical and musical life in Sweden during the late 18th century under Gustaf III, whose passing marked the end of its most splendid era.

In the early 1820s the Court Theater was restored to its original elegant state with cut-glass chandeliers, a decoratively painted drop curtain, and some 30 different stage settings preserved from the period in which the theater was built.

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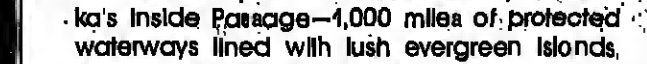
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Tourist boss with movie star looks is mayor, ex-newsman

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nice, France
The French Secretary of State for Tourism looks like a movie star. He's a former Newsweek correspondent and his English is good. He has been the Mayor of Nice for 10 years. He's also a gourmet cook — his book on cuisine à la Nîçoise is considered the definitive work on the subject. And he is perhaps better aware of the problems facing the tourist industry these days than anyone else in France.

"Nice is the heart of the French Riviera, and therefore one of the most important tourist areas in all of Europe," explains many-faceted Jacques Medecin, recently appointed Secretary of State for Tourism, a post created for him by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "I've been keenly aware of the role that tourism plays in the economy of an area and a nation."

His job, as he sees it, is two-fold. "First I want to help both my fellow countrymen and foreigners discover France. At the same time, I want to see that all the areas of France are ready to put their best foot forward for the tourists. France is the garden of Europe."



Jacques Medecin and wife Claude: the product is France

France is more than just Paris and the Mediterranean.

All regions worth promoting

When he was named to the tourism post earlier this year Mr. Medecin came under fire from the French press, who believed that the Mayor of Nice now had the perfect opportunity to simply sell Nice — and Nice alone. But Mr. Medecin disavows any such favoritism. "There isn't a single region in France that isn't worth promoting. I'm a salesman and the product is

France — with all its varied regions. After all, tourism is a business. The problems that affect any industry, technical and economic problems, affect tourism. But tourism is also a matter of psychology, a question of public relations. France is a treasury of art and culture. The sun. The Alps. The valleys. The food. Brittany. The Pyrenees. Alsace. Corsica. The 'garden of Europe' is truly a very accurate description."

Jacques Medecin was born and raised in Nice. He studied law, but is by profession a

journalist, having worked for Paris-Press, his home town newspaper Nice-Matin, and later as the Riviera correspondent for UPI, the newspaper L'Aurore, Radio Europe, and Newsweek, among others. He entered politics in 1961 as a city councilman while his father, Jean Medecin, was still Mayor of Nice (a post he held for 37 years). He succeeded his father to that office in 1966, and became a French deputy a year later. Under French law, politicians may hold more than one elected office, and it is not uncommon to find mayors of French cities also sitting in the French Parliament. Now, as Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr. Medecin has given up his seat in Parliament but has retained his position as Mayor of Nice, and also his role as President of the General Council for the Department of the Alpes-Maritimes Alps, the county which surrounds Nice.

'Days aren't long enough'

"I've always been busy, but these days I find that my days simply aren't long enough. As a member of the President's Cabinet I have distinct responsibilities and maintain a full staff in my Paris office where I spend four or five days a week. Then I come back to Nice to spend two or three days in my office at City Hall, before going back to Paris. I don't know if I'm the busiest man in France, but there are some people who think I am. There is just so much to do."

Part of what keeps Mr. Medecin so busy is his determination to better equip France to boost its share of European tourism. As Mayor of Nice, he has been influential in promoting such annual festivals as the Riviera Carnival and the International Book Festival, which

Continued on next page

Tourism boss is also Mayor of Nice

Continued from preceding page

takes place every May. Three years ago, with the help and guidance of American impresario George Wein, Nice, under Medecin, began sponsoring the annual Grand Parade du Jazz, nonstop evening concerts at Cimiez, the Roman settlement in Nice. This year's festival, which takes place in July, features Count Basie, Dave Brubeck, Cab Calloway, Earl Hines, and Dizzy Gillespie.

"These are the kinds of things that attract tourists to an area, that make an area inviting. But one of the important features of any tourist area is how the tourists are received. I'm very sensitive to that problem. For example, as Mayor of Nice I've felt for some years that the French University system could better equip the tourist industry with programs such as those offered in hotel-management schools at Cornell University. Now that I can work on the national level I will be able to help the hotel and restaurant industry in France gear to better meet the needs of both French and foreign tourists. I want to see that all tourists are catered to in such a way that France will earn a reputation for being a tourist's paradise."

Better reception for Americans
Aware that France has not always received top marks from American tourists, Mr. Mede-

cin is taking special aim at better Franco-American relations. As Mayor of Nice he set up sister-city programs, hosted several dozen conventions for American groups, and opened a tourist office in New York for the city of Nice. Now he plans to expand the French National Tourist Offices in the United States.

Last year he emphasized the American bicentennial celebration in France. On July 4th weekend in Nice, there was a gala celebration, including square dancing, parades, plays, and fireworks.

"I think helping to celebrate the American Independence was a natural for France," says Mr. Medecin. "After all, France was America's first friend. We were the first nation to recognize the rights of independence of the original 13 colonies. That a special friendship has existed between France and the United States for 200 years should not be a surprise. So I believe that old friends should be well received."

But then he's also putting out the welcome mat for all tourists, including French ones, and has just published a small guide in French that will be distributed throughout France. It's called "This Summer in France," much along the lines of the old U.S. "See America First" program. He says that tourism is a good measure of a nation's economy, and that a strong tourist industry signals a strong economy.

"The key to it all, however, rests with the product," he points out. "And I want to see that the product I'm selling is the best. I want to see that the French tourist industry is geared to cater to the tourists, is geared to respond to their needs, is geared to receive tourists from all over the world in a warm and new spirit of welcome."

Land of omelettes, Bayeux tapestry

Springtime in Normandy: orchards of ancient duchy burst into bloom

By Bernadine Bailey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In all Europe, there is no lovelier place than Normandy in May or early June when the fruit trees burst into bloom with the coming of warm spring days.

Normandy is an easy drive from Paris and has a number of cities that are well worth a visit. For the historian, there is the charming old town of Honfleur, from where Samuel de Champlain departed on his voyage to America in 1608 to found Quebec. From Dieppe, the French-Florentine Giovanni da Verrazano sailed in 1524 to the New World, where he discovered the area now known as New York City — hence the bridge in New York Harbor that bears his name.

An even earlier period of history is recalled by the ruins of the old castle at Falaise where William the Conqueror was born in 1027 or 1028. In the plaza below the castle there is an imposing equestrian statue of William. In Bayeux, the Norman conquest of England is strikingly portrayed by the medieval Bayeux tapestry (actually a crewel-embroidered hanging) which was probably commissioned by William's half brother, Dodo, bishop of the town. All 231 feet of it is on display in the museum dedicated to Queen Matilda, whom William married in 1053.

The historical sites in Normandy are not limited to the Middle Ages, however. The beaches where the great Normandy invasion of June 6, 1944, thundered ashore evoke poignant memories for ex-servicemen from the United States, Britain, France, and Canada, as well as for the many tourists that visit them.

For lovers of art and architecture there are abundant treasures, including such outstanding cathedrals as Rouen and Dieppe. One of the

most unusual is St. Catherine's Church in Honfleur, constructed entirely of wood by men whose trade was shipbuilding. This remarkable structure has a porch and two entrances, but no belfry. A separate wooden structure, with living quarters for the bell ringer, was built across the street. The bells peal for weddings and funerals, for church services and holy days. It is said that the people of Honfleur preferred to build a church of wood because it took far less time than one of stone, and they were eager to give thanks for the British expulsion from Normandy after the Hundred Years War in 1453. Today, Honfleur attracts many artists, composers, and writers.

The food of Normandy is a special delight for all visitors. Its chief ingredient is the rich butter and cream for which Norman cattle are famous. Such succulent cheeses as Camembert and Pont l'Évêque are deservedly famous. The omelettes made famous long ago by Mère Poularde have continued in popularity, becoming a potent attraction in Mont St. Michel.

This rocky islet, a quarter of a mile from land, is surrounded by a fortified Benedictine abbey begun in the eighth century. Through the centuries it has been enlarged and rebuilt, and hotels and shops have sprung up to serve the thousands of pilgrims and tourists who come here. A modern causeway gives easy access to the mainland, formerly accessible only at low tide.

For lovers of the countryside, Normandy is unsurpassed in spring. Besides fruit trees with their white and pink blossoms, there are blooming laburnums, hawthornes, and chestnut trees — not to mention lilacs, wisteria, tulips, daisies, dandelions, roses, gladioli, forget-me-nots, and violets. The alternating fields of grain and mustard make a glorious checkerboard of green and gold.

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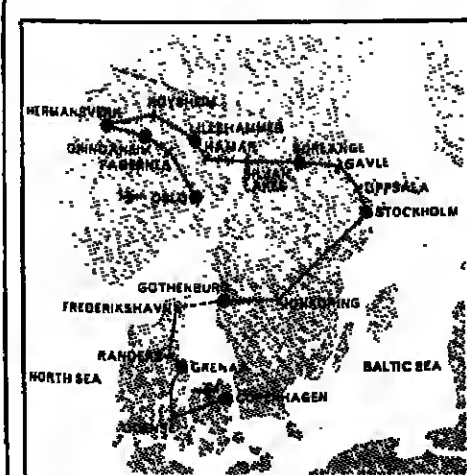
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Ancient Persian tragedy still moves actors, audience

By Jennifer Merin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shiraz, Iran
This is a city of contrasts. Physically, Shiraz appears surprisingly lush against the pink-brown aridity of the Iranian desert and the pale lavender shadows of the mountain chain that surrounds the valley in which the city rests. Cypress trees, famous for their height and fullness, line the city's dusty avenues. Abundant and variegated flower gardens richly scent the dry breeze. The buildings, constructed for the most part of dune-hued materials, are lavishly decorated with the mosaics of elaborate geometric designs and flower patterns.

It is as if the Persian people have developed their passion for decoration in order to physically distinguish their city from the expanse of semibarren countryside that dominates the horizon.

In Shiraz, the process of economic and cultural change, attributable to the government's officially articulated policy to modernize Iranian society without sacrificing its traditional values, is everywhere evident in sights and sounds that contrast old and new, and make this beautiful city an intriguingly enigmatic place to visit.

Inside the enormous halls of the 18th-century Zand bazaar, women, who modestly hide their faces within the folds of multicolored or somber black traditional veils, bargain for aromatic spices or gleaming brassware or clove woven Persian rugs, beside elegant ladies garbed in the most recent European haute couture.

At street corners, shiny new pickup trucks trumpet past slow-stepping, produce-laden donkeys. And in tea shops, the drone of persistently unsettled flies is in harmony with a constant whirr of large electric fans. There are two societies here. Old and new, traditional and modern. Both coexist in Shiraz, which has from the time of the Achaemenian kings been central to the cultural development of Iran.

Cultural contrast is particularly apparent at the Shiraz Festival of Arts, held annually during the month of August. For the past decade, the festival has drawn wealthy and sophisticated Iranian and foreign audiences to performances of the most avant-garde music, dance, and theater. Performers, invited from every corner of the globe, present their work at ancient and exquisite sites such as Naqsh-e Rostam (the 3rd-century B.C. tombs of the Achaemenian kings), at the nearby ruins of Persepolis, and at other equally striking examples of Shiraz's architectural heritage.

The festival, because it has sponsored new works, has contributed significantly to current trends in the performing arts. It has, however, been much removed from the traditional culture of Shiraz.

Last year the festival, which ran from Aug. 17-Sept. 2, had its share of avant-garde events, but perhaps in an attempt to reconcile the two vastly divergent segments of present-day Iranian culture, it focused attention on a form of traditional Persian religious poetic drama, known as Ta'zieh.

In a series of plays, Ta'zieh relates the martyrdom of Shi'ite



Villain of the piece: the murderous Shemr

Muslim (Persian) leader Imam Hussein and a group of his followers by Sunni Muslim (Arab) warriors under their leader Shemr on the Plain of Kerbela (in Modern Iraq) in the year 680 A.D.

While most Islamic sects strictly prohibit representation of human beings in the arts, the Ta'zieh drama, known to most religious Shi'ite Persians from the time they are infants, actually forms a significant part of the religious life of the Shi'ite Muslim sect. Since the late 18th century, Ta'zieh has been performed in cities and villages throughout Iran during the Lunar calendar month of Moharram, when a 10-day period of mourning is observed. Ta'zieh is also performed on other religious occasions, as well.

It is really a community affair, with local people, many of them not professional performers, acting out historical events

that every Shi'ite Muslim audience already knows by heart. One village may portray a character for so many years that he is actually known to his neighbors by his character's name. The audience, although it knows the inevitable and cruel outcome of the drama, protests the events with cries and murmurs uttered in unison. The actors and audience weep together, often beating their breasts in lament for the torture and death of their beloved leaders.

For American and Western Europeans, the experience of watching Ta'zieh is an extraordinary combination of pure entertainment, emotional involvement, and intellectual fascination. Performances are held in the village square, or in a takleh, a special building with a tent top. The walls of the takleh are decorated with long strips of patterned fabric on which portions of the Koran have been inscribed.

As you enter the takleh, you wash your hands and face with rose water, and then sit on colorful Persian carpets that cover the floor. You are given tea or a soft drink for refreshment, and straw fans with which to stir up the warm, still air. Women are required to cover their heads, and traditional veils, known as chador, are available at the door. The performance itself takes place in the center of the room on a raised circular platform surrounded by a dirt runway.

Ta'zieh is indeed a first-rate theatrical spectacle, with colorfully costumed actors riding live horses and camels, much exciting sword play, and lively musical accompaniment. The action is clear and the dialogue, which is beautifully sung and chanted, captures the imagination. Even if you do not understand a word of Persian, the plays are extremely moving and colorful.

Ta'zieh is a unique expression of Persian culture and, perhaps even more than Iran's exquisite architectural accomplishments and ancient historical sites, they reveal the soul of the Persian people. Ta'zieh performances would be an important and memorable part of any journey to Iran.

Pan American flies a direct flight daily to Tehran (round trip economy fare from New York is \$1,175, for a stay of 21 days or less). Tehran is not the best city for Ta'zieh, but there are numerous local flights and buses to Shiraz, where Ta'zieh is abundant. Shiraz has about 30 comfortable hotels, but the Hotel Cyprus, in the center of town, and the Shiraz Inn, on the outskirts, offer first-class accommodations, with dining and recreational facilities on the premises.

At Persepolis, the best place to stay is the Hotel Darius, which is just a five minute cab ride from the ancient ruins. Flights and hotels tend to be fully booked, so it is best to make reservations at least one month in advance.

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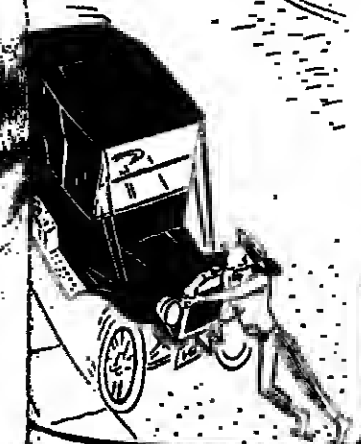
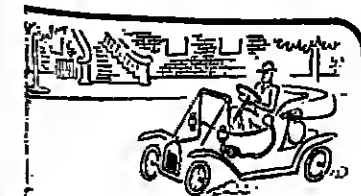


Ford Motor Company photo

The 1920 2-passenger Model T Runabout — car that changed America

Indy smile. Couldn't we think of some designs? Whenever tried to get Mr. Ford to his idea, but there was nothing to it. The consultant-interpreter smiled.

Ford means "..." he began. He ex- for some time. "Put 'em in jail," said at the end.



From "Farewell to Model T" by E. A. White and Richard L. Strout
"The one I drove nuzzled fondly as I cranked it up"

He was as direct and uncompromising as one of his own tin lizzies. Mr. Ford had progressed the car models through the alphabet down to T, and, having arrived at the final solution, he announced to the world that he would stop there and continue the same model with interchangeable parts. The car took shape before your eyes at Detroit on moving production belts that flowed like converging streams into one assembly-line Mississippi and then clugged off at the end under its own power. Ford would reduce the price of the car the more cars he made, and anybody could have any color he wanted so long as it was black.

'Palpitating flying carpet'

There was an affectionate relationship between owner and mechanical mount unmatched since knight-at-arms caressed his charger. The one I drove nuzzled me fondly as I cranked it up. I needed cheap transportation to get over to Wellesley from Cambridge, and my mother gave it to me: a palpitating flying carpet that I purchased near Harvard Square and that cost — brand new — \$290 (without self-starter). Every spring for seven years I gave it new paint. With the pump I put 60 pounds of pressure into the 30-by-3 1/2 tires, which clasped the spindly wooden spokes with an almost indissoluble embrace.

Reporting Mr. Ford's tax views was one thing, but looking at him as the author of my family flier ("Soulhard," we called it tenderly) was another. The world was young and wonderful, and anything was possible — look at the Model T. America, (population 105 million) had 8 million cars in 1920; five years later 20 million cars.

You climbed up two steps to the front-seat pinnacle, with a stapled view of the universe. You sloshed the gasoline with a yard-

long wooden dip stick to measure the fluid in the tank after you had removed the seat and unscrewed the plug. The steering wheel was big, with the rubber horn attached; on the floor was a gearshift system that twanged you from "low" to "high" when you simply lifted your foot, without any nonsense about "intermediate." It was the only car ever conceived that could go from forward into reverse without any perceptible hiatus.

Engine rattles to a start

After being cranked the engine rattled to a start. You ran to get back into the seat, and down the street you rode. There was no speedometer to tell you how fast, nor mileage meter to tell you how far. You scurried to puff up the top if it rained or maybe the isinglass side windows if it got chilly. You could go an estimated 20 miles an hour, and maybe 30 downhill. You could easily keep up with a fast walker going up hill in low gear. The Model T was a gallant little puritanical steed with no slightest concession to art or beauty.

Mr. Ford liked answering questions there in the Wayside Inn, that winter day, in a world as free of philosophical doubts or shadows to him as to the earlier settlers in the Bay Colony, when the stout beams of the edifice were hewn. But it was not his answers on social philosophy that changed the nation; more than anything else it was the Model T Manual that served as the McGuffey Reader of American popular mechanics.

Henry Ford gave America 15,000,000 little black cars and told the nation how to load and tend them.

My manual for 1919 (when you still paid extra for bumpers) was question-and-answer.

What must be done about starting the car? The answer was that before "trying" (that

was the word) to start the car the radiator should be filled with clean, fresh water; and then the manual told where the radiator was.

'Spleesh' system lubricates

How about the Oiling System?

Answer: "Down under the car in the fly-wheel casing [the reservoir that holds the oil] you will find two pet cocks. Turn all in slowly until it runs out of the upper cock. Leave the cock open until it stops running — then close it."

The engine, you see, was lubricated by the "spleesh" system. The manual said, "Keep the radiator full. Don't be alarmed if it boils occasionally — especially in driving through mud and deep sand or up long hills in extremely warm weather. Remember that the engine develops greatest efficiency when the water is heated nearly to the boiling point. But if there is persistent overheating find the cause of the trouble and remedy it. The chances are that the difficulty lies in improper driving or carbonized cylinders. Perhaps twisting the fan blades at a greater angle to produce more suction may bring the desired results."

Note the word "perhaps"; it set the tone for the era, the era requiring understanding between driver and machine, where there were probabilities but no certainties, where an experiment might or might not work, an era of sporting chances where every driver periodically detached the engine head and chipped off the "carbonized cylinders," himself.

Problem for reporters

Mr. Ford was finishing his interview now, relaxed in the hospitable Wayside Inn — a landmark that he had purchased. What to do with his quotations? It was a problem for reporters. What he was was so much more important than what he said. In 1914 he had suddenly told a flabbergasted industry that paid \$2.40 for a 9-hour day that he would pay his workers a minimum \$5 per 9-hour day. The world was incredulous. He did it. He tried to stop the war with his peace ship. Now he packaged horsepower in cheap, small cars and distributed it in little dribbles to families all over a wildly changing America. There was evident a special stubborn democratic faith behind all his lecturing.

He agreed to be photographed — and the powder on the flashpans popped. What was he, genius or ignoramus, engineer or poet? In millions of small homes dotting America the most romantic message ever received was conveyed in prosaic language from a manual that depicted a fairytale world; passages like this:

Why does water clog the carburetor?

Answer: "As it is difficult nowadays (1919) to get gasoline absolutely free from impurities, especially water, it is advisable to frequently drain the sediment bowl under the gasoline tank."

"During cold weather the water which accumulates in the sediment bowl is likely to freeze and prevent the flow of gasoline through the pipe leading to the carburetor."

"Should anything of this kind happen it is possible to open the gasoline line by wrapping a cloth around the sediment bowl and keeping it saturated with hot water for a short time."

Model T was there and waiting.

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financial

British Leyland: more than a strike

By Tekashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Leyland, the giant 95 percent state-owned car company, is in grave trouble again.

Some 28,000 men have been laid off because of strikes. The government is seriously considering whether it is worth pouring any more money into the company, and Parliament is angrily debating the issue.

British Leyland's problems highlight the serious difficulties confronting Prime Minister James Callaghan as he seeks to lift Britain out of its prolonged economic recession. The Prime Minister's policy requires wage restraint, price restraint, and trade unionists and management working as one to increase production, swell exports, and enable Britain to pay its way in the world once more.

When the government decided to rescue ailing British Leyland a little more than a year ago by taking over 95 percent of its shares and committing itself to a £1.3 billion long-term investment package (then worth \$2.6 billion), it did so on the clear understanding that the bitter management-worker dispute that had beset the company for years would cease, that an imaginative worker-participation scheme would be put into effect, and that management and workers would cooperate to put the company back on its feet. Successive stages of government investment were conditional on the company's fulfillment of this program.

Under its new chief executive, Alex Park, the company made a profit of £75 million (\$131.25 million dollars at the current 1.7 dollar rate of exchange) last year. But strikes and disputes were far more frequent than the company could afford. As Mr. Callaghan told Parliament March 1, the company failed



When the production line stop, foreign cars move in

to produce 200,000 cars last year — a gap promptly filled by foreign imports.

This year, an angry dispute over pay differentials with unskilled workers has kept the highly skilled men who make the company's jigs, dies, and machine tools in a state of constant tension. The trouble boiled over into a walkout by the 3,000 toolroom men two weeks ago.

Because of this and other disputes, the company has had to lay off from day to day up to 83,000 men. As of March 2 the total was down to 28,000. Production lines of many vehicles have stopped, and the loss to the company is estimated at £170 million so far.

There has been talk of communist influence in this strike, which has been carried on in defiance of orders from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to which the toolroom men belong.

But the bulk of toolmakers are quiet, conservative craft-

men who have been traditionally content to serve long apprenticeships of relatively low wages in order to acquire their skills and the prospect of a well-paying lifetime job. In fact, some of them claim, workers elsewhere in the same factory will do no appreciable skills earn nearly as much as they do. The two-year voluntary freeze on wages has hit skilled workers particularly hard, generally reducing the pay gap between them and the unskilled.

Recognizing this, Mr. Callaghan has promised that when the present phase of pay restraint ends in August, more flexibility will be built into the next phase. In the meantime, he wants "perhaps the greatest differential of all is between a man's job and a man out of one, and some of them may be out of one."

For every car that British Leyland failed to produce, he said, "there are not only European manufacturers but the Japanese simply waiting to pour cars into this country."

Man-in-the-European-street says yes to private enterprise

By Gary Verkey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The average European — the "man in the street" — is strongly in favor of the free enterprise system. But he is not without some serious criticisms.

That's the conclusion of an important poll taken recently in six Western European countries. It indicates Europeans are not so "socialistic" as some foreigners may think.

Of 6,833 Belgians, British, Germans, French, Italians, and Dutch questioned in a random-sample survey last December, 79 percent replied they were either "very much in favor" or

"basically in favor" of the market economy. Only 10 percent were "basically hostile" or "very hostile" to it. Eleven percent pronounced indifference.

These are among the findings of a poll commissioned by *Vision Magazine*, Europe's leading business journal, and the Planergy Group, the Continent's largest management consulting firm for small- and medium-sized businesses.

Five questions posed

It was conducted by the French opinion polling company IFOP (a member of the Gallup Organization).

Five questions were posed orally, using the standard stratified random sample technique. The replies were weighted demographically in

order to arrive at a representative European view.

Slightly more than half (52 percent) of the respondents said they were "basically hostile" or "very hostile" to the nationalization of "certain sectors of industry." About one-third (32 percent) expressed support for the idea.

However, the average European's strong preference — "in principle" — for the free enterprise system was tempered by practical qualifications.

About one-quarter of those questioned were convinced that privately run firms are more concerned with profits than with the living and working conditions of their employees.

Among five other evils of private enterprise proposed by the questioner, the Europeans said that its principal discredits (about evenly distributed) were: putting sales above the quality of its products, taking an insufficient account of the national interest, exercising too much power in the political arena, or bearing the main responsibility for inflation and unemployment. Forty-three percent, however, held no opinion or found that none of the listed factors was the "principal" fault of the free enterprise system.

Belgians

The Belgians followed the average European line more closely than did any other nationality. Twenty percent of these respondents (compared to 28 percent Europe-wide) replied they had entertained concrete thoughts at one time or another about setting up their own business, while 62 percent (against 60 percent) said they never had. Some 53 percent (against 48 percent) expressed preferential interest in working for small companies, those employing less than 100 workers.

The British weighted the overall results of

the survey heavily in favor of private enterprise — 89 percent expressing approval of it. Only 22 percent said they supported "certain" nationalizations.

Considering the strength of socialist and communist parties in France, the pollsters were surprised to find that among French respondents to the questions: "In principle, are you for or against free enterprise?" 81 percent replied "very much in favor," or "basically in favor."

A higher percentage of the French than the European average (52 percent) said they favored nationalization of certain industrial sectors of the economy.

Italians

The Italians showed the lowest pro-free enterprise profile — 68 percent. But some 20 percent (against 11 percent Europe-wide) replied "no response." Overall, the Italians were indifferent twice as much as any other nationality.

Perhaps committed by their own recent experience, the West Germans opposed most vehemently nationalization of any kind. Sixty-nine percent were against it (compared with 52 percent throughout the six European nations).

At a Brussels press conference in early February Charles Anicet of the University of Louvain, interpreting the results of the poll, said the fact only 28 percent of European respondents ever entertained thoughts about starting their own business "bodes ill for the entrepreneurial spirit on which Europe has largely depended for its fortunes to the past." He suggested that "perhaps it was a timely warning for those governments which are making life increasingly difficult for small firms and are imposing penalizing taxation on the independently employed."

Iran earns less for its oil, will spend less for its arms

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A shortfall of about \$1 billion in Iran's oil revenues due to lower production has led Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi to trim government expenses and arms buying in the new draft 1977-78 budget, Iran's chief economic planner announced last week.

Of a record total budget of \$49 billion, the Shah ordered 20.5 percent less spent on govern-

ment administration and 2 percent less on defense. This means cutbacks on some arms purchases and air and naval base construction contracts, according to Planning and Budget Minister Abdul Majid Al-Majidi.

In the budget which Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda submitted to Iran's one-party Parliament for debate and approval, Iran is projected to earn about \$18 billion in oil revenues. The country raised about \$20 million in the current fiscal year ending in March, Mr. Majidi said.

home

Be a gourmet with a little help from a box

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

There's a special trick to handling convenience foods. "If you really need to use them, as many busy people do, you must learn to use them correctly, and with a good pinch of imagination," says Beryl Marton, a professional chef with a reputation for cooking everything from scratch in her restaurant-ski lodge in Londonderry, Vermont.

"Here I'm a gourmet cook, endorsing a convenience food. I take a bit of kidding about that," she said. "But actually, there are several advantages other than speed and ease of preparation when using the new instant products," she explained.

"Fresh mashed potatoes — while they will be excellent when you take the time and energy to prepare them, seem to fade somewhat when they are kept over. But the new instant mashed ones maintain flavor and don't have that 'lumpy, left-over taste.'"

What does Mrs. Marton mean when she says to use convenience foods properly? In this case she means, first of all, to follow the package directions to the letter. Don't fool around. Do what it says on the package.

Then start with an easy variation, like flavoring with a good grated parmesan or romano cheese, or a subtle touch of grated orange rind.

"But potatoes can be used in everything from soups and main dishes to breads and cakes. All of my instant potato recipes take only 10 or 15 minutes to prepare," she said. I counted up the cooking time and found none takes more than 25 minutes to cook, except potato-cheese bread."

The instant potato Mrs. Marton talks about, called Big Tote, is currently being introduced by the R. T. French Company.

It has larger flakes which the company says will result in superior flavor and texture. Mrs. Marton, who is chef and co-owner of the Pundador Lodge in Vermont, was born and raised in Montreal. Later when she was a Westchester, New York, housewife, she was a director and teacher of a cooking school, and she is the author of three cookbooks.

A cookbook on vegetables, *Out of the Garden, Into the Kitchen*, will be published by David McKay in the spring. Here are some of the recipes Mrs. Marton has devised using the new instant mashed potatoes.

Sesame Crisped Fillets

1 egg
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 pounds fish fillets
1 1/2 cups mashed potato flakes
2 tablespoons sesame seed
Butter
Lemon wedges

Beat egg with lemon juice, salt and pepper. Dip fish fillets in egg mixture. Roll in potato



Quick and crispy fish with sesame seeds and potato flakes

flakes which have been mixed with sesame seed. Heat butter in large skillet, but do not let it reach the smoking stage. Cook fish until golden on underside, turn carefully and brown the other side. Serve with tartar sauce. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Chili in a Skillet

1 pound ground beef
1/2 cup chopped green pepper
1 can (8 ounce) tomato sauce
1 can (1 pound) whole kernel corn, drained
2 teaspoons chili powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
6-serving recipe mashed potato flakes

Brown ground beef with green pepper in large skillet, stirring to crumble, pour off excess fat. Stir in tomato sauce, corn, chili powder, and salt. Simmer 5 minutes.

Prepare 6-serving recipe mashed potatoes, decreasing water to 1 1/4 cups. Spoon around edge of skillet; dot with butter and sprinkle with additional chili powder, if desired. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Spicy Apple Muffins

1 cup all-purpose flour
1 cup mashed potato flakes
3 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tart cooking apple, peeled, finely diced
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 cup milk
1/4 cup butter or margarine, melted
1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Combine flour, potato flakes, 2 tablespoons sugar, baking powder, salt, and apple. Combine egg, milk, and butter; add to flour mixture and stir just until moistened. Batter should be lumpy.

Spoon into 12 well-greased muffin pan cups. Combine 1 tablespoon sugar with cinnamon, sprinkle over muffins. Bake at 425 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes until browned. Makes 12 muffins.

A free booklet, *Innkeeper's Recipes*, is available by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Big Tote Recipes, French's, One Mutual Street, Rochester, New York 14608.

Helping a child in need

By Elaine Taylor Lee

Do you know a child whose parents are having bitter marital difficulties or who have been recently separated or divorced? Are you the kind of person who senses the special needs such a child might have and is willing to help him meet them, either because you care about that particular child or because you care about all children?

If the child is a playmate of your own children, the most natural way of helping him may be through them — encouraging them to invite him to your house for after-

Parent and child

school or Saturday play, for dinner or overnights. Take him along on some of the outings you arrange for your own children.

If the child is not a playmate of your children, could you include one of his own friends in your invitations? A child's own friends may be his strongest anchor in his disintegrating world.

Routines help a child whose world is turning upside down. Give him repeated invitations, not one lavish hunk of time all at once and then nothing. He is threatened by neglect — his troubled parents may be too preoccupied even to provide meals, let alone alone, for him.

Normal rules of reciprocity don't apply in cases like this. If no one calls to thank you or extend a return invitation to your child, don't complain about that to others.

In fact, whatever you do for such a child will probably be acceptable to his parents only if you maintain a little distance and much tact in your conversations with them and him.

Ask no questions! If the child confides in you or reports what is going on at home, never repeat it to anyone. The situation at home can change very quickly, so can the child's perception of it, so can your perception of it. Least said soonest mended.

Even if the child suspects that his parents aren't acting the way good parents do, or the way they used to, still they are his parents. He needs to feel affection and respect for them if he is to maintain his own self-respect. The safest way to guard against belittling them to him is to be very patient with them in your own thinking — if they know how to resolve their problems smoothly, no doubt they would do so.

If his parents happen to be long-time friends of yours or close relatives, your emotional involvement with them may interfere with your being the supportive friend their child needs. When we are acting to help, it is not easy to step aside in favor of someone who can be a more objective friend to the child at that moment.

As the child adjusts to the home in which he must live — and no one can do that for him — the best that we can do sometimes is to be ready to help a little, to support him through actions, rather than words, to grow a little in tolerance ourselves, as he must do. Our love for him should include the expectation that he can measure up to the challenges confronting him.



Place de l'Opera, Paris

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The French join fellow Europeans in support of free enterprise

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.7176	117.16	2.3636	36.3636	2.0000
London	58.22	1.0000	6.5596	1.3663	2.4838	1.4936
Frankfurt	2.3446	4.1130	24.91	1.168	2.332	9.1873
Paris	4.2650	6.5623	2.2617	1.3663	2.4838	1.4936
Amsterdam	2.4962	4.2876	1.0424	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels	36.8770	62.9565	15.3163	2.3574	14.0928	1.3711
Zurich	2.5549	4.3883	1.0669	1.0235	1.0235	1.0000

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .00313; Australian dollar: 1.0085; Danish krone: 17.00; Italian lire: .00131; Japanese yen: .00346; New Zealand dollar: .9076; South African rand: 1.1812.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

Harrow's old desks go to New World

By Ricky Rosenthal
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
When young Harrovians returned from their winter recess this year, they found a lot of the old oak and wrought-iron desks used in their famous British school gone. Sentiment ran high, the loss was felt.

How high cannot be accurately reported since Harrow does not like any nonacademic attention drawn to the school. It is because of this dislike for publicity that Harrows, the British department store that was intensely interested, did not get the desks to sell. These old symbols of the schoolroom were tossed out by Harrow, if the truth were to be told, because they are going a mite American. They are using tables and chairs in a more loosely knitted educational formation rather than the bolted-down desk.

The "discarded" desks, well over 100 years old, but no older than 130 years, have crossed the Atlantic to the New World and landed in

W&J Sloane, Inc., a New York furniture store that deals heavily in antiques. There were 55 desks with proper documentation signed by the assistant to the bursar at Harrow. A young British entrepreneur, Stephen Boswell, was responsible for acquiring the desks and placing them for sale abroad.

Since that day they were advertised a small but persistent wave of sentimentality has swept through the store. Blair Kallerton, buyer of antiques for W&J Sloane, says that "a select group" is very interested. One man, Mr. Kallerton said, from Princeton, New Jersey, bought 8. There were calls from Dallas, St. Louis, Kansas City, North Carolina, and of course New York.

The desks are now lined side by side on an upper floor of Sloane's, Fifth Avenue, for the picking, along with 400 chairs from Lincoln University which lends an eerie historic excitement to the room. The single and double-seaters with their knife cuts and hand-written and whittled graffiti are there for the choosing. One says "Faisal," in capital letters; Faisal II

of Iraq was a student there; so was Sir Winston Churchill. One has scratched in "Americans." For the romantic or just those with an archival sense it is interesting to know that Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, founder of the modern police force, Lord Byron, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Anthony Trollope, John Galsworthy, and the like set attentively or inattentively at those desks or some like them. According to entrepreneur Boswell it wasn't easy to carry those leaden oak desks from Harrow which is on a windy hill.

What do modern day Britons think of their hallowed bit of the past coming to America? There were varying opinions. One Englishman at the United Nations, John Tanton, said "disgraceful," but "I wouldn't necessarily spring to the defense of Harrovian tradition." Mary Adair Kennedy, another United Nations staff member, said, "Being Scottish, who always transplant well, I'm glad to see these things coming in this direction." One other Englishman, "I went to Harrow, but just laughed a bit."

people

Clean sweep for America's old chimneys

By Stewart Dill McBride

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

No one paid much attention to Gramak Helmich. After all, he was only the town chimney sweep.

No one paid much attention, that is, except for young Ken Hinkley. He used to spend his summers from school tiptoeing behind Gramak over the sooty rooftops of Mount Olive, Illinois. That was 20 years ago.

Shortly before the energy crisis spawned the national wood-burning craze and the subsequent rash of chimney fires, Mr. Hinkley traded in his white-collar job for a frayed top hat, black tails, and tattered, sooty scarf. He rose to the dirty (but now lucrative) distinction of being among the growing handful of American chimney sweeps.

Mr. Hinkley and his new company now clean some 20 chimneys a week, and he is repeatedly called by brides-to-be who ask him to make an appearance at the wedding ("Chimney sweeps are good luck, you know," he explains).

Since he started his business eight years ago in Williamsburg, Massachusetts — where he lives in a home with four fireplaces and two wood stoves — nearly a dozen new chimney sweeps have taken his lead and gone into business. Now even his 11-year-old daughter, Becky, goes out on the job on Saturdays "for those hard-to-reach places," and Mr. Hinkley hasn't ruled out the possibility that she will be the one to take over the business when he retires.

Mr. Hinkley's success story is hardly hyperbole. He is one of an estimated 100 chimney sweeps in America who are doing more business than they can handle. America's image of the chimney sweep never has extended much beyond Mervyn Popkin's "Chim-chim-cherree. . . ." Yet more and more of the nation's 25 million fireplaces and woodstoves are being rekindled with firewood as an alternative to high-priced fuel oil.

Among the economic ripple of the wood fuel movement has been a boom in wood stoves, andirons, fire screens, prefabricated fireplaces, and last but hardly least, chimney sweeping. One East Coast brush distributor who never before sold more than a dozen chimney brush kits a year reports he now sells more than 60.

In Europe, chimney sweeping has been big business for centuries. In Norway, for instance, the service is offered by the government much the way an American municipality provides snow removal or street lighting. In Oslo alone, some 28 sweeps clean 48,000 chimneys twice a year, which is credited with cutting the number of chimney fires over the last two decades from 400 to 30.

According to a Maine wood stove dealer, Eva Horton, a city like Boston reports 10 times as many chimney fires as Oslo, and last year alone the United States was swept with 41,000 chimney fires which caused an estimated damage of \$19 million.

In Norway and other European countries, chimney sweeps are required to take several years of training in fire prevention, inspection, and chimney cleaning. Once certified, the sweep is given the privilege of wearing the traditional top hat, etc. — a uniform that dates back to the 1500s, when chimney sweeps were the town paupers and wore frayed hand-me-downs donated by local undertakers.

In the last several years the American chimney sweep movement has become so established that last month 25 sweeps (one-quarter of the country's total) were able to call their own convention in Portland, Maine. Outfitted in the traditional garb (the tails, the top hats, but no blackened faces), they swapped sweeping tips, mulled over the mixed blessings of the bullish market, and formed the Chimney Sweep Guild. The guild was set up to train and certify the hundreds of new people expected to learn the ancient art over the next several years.

Most everyone there had his own sooty success story to swap.

Tako Ronaki Mazzoo, from Owls Head, Maine, who gave up a \$37,000 job as a marine engineer six years ago to become a professional chimney sweep. Now he has a six-man crew, gets "as many as 50 calls a night" from people who want their chimneys cleaned, has gone on a lecture tour of Maine's fire departments, and claims to be earning almost as much as he was before.

Three years ago, Tom Risch, a young house painter, along with his friend Dan Ogden, a mason's helper, noticed the high number of chimney fires in their neighborhood of Norwalk, Connecticut, and decided it was time to make a go of chimney sweeping. The two soon discovered that the necessary equipment and information were impossible to come by. So they designed their own special brush kit, wrote a chimney sweep manual, invented a chimney vacuum (patent pending), and began offering a beginner's course — a package deal which they claim can get a sweep started on an investment of \$1,500.



Chimney sweep Ken Hinkley: on top, and a top hat too

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Since their August West International chimney sweep "school" was started four months ago, the pair has had some 300 inquiries; prospective chimney sweeps from Michigan to Mississippi have gone through the course, and Mr. Risch was just elected president of the new Chimney Sweeps Guild.

While potbelly stoves and blazing hearths are normally associated with winter weather north of the Mason-Dixon line, many Americans living in the lesser latitudes — such as the Mississippi wood stove dealer who just went through the Connecticut chimney sweep course — claim that Southern winters are getting steadily chiller, and "you can't sell a house anymore without a fireplace."

According to both sweeps and fire officials, the principal cause of chimney fires is not so much the collection of soot as the black, gummy creosote that accumulates in stovepipes and chimneys. Pine logs, fuel oil, and wood with a high moisture content give off large amounts of creosote when burned.

European chimney sweeps report that as little as two millimeters of soot or creosote on the inside of a chimney pipe can cut down by 10 to 15 percent the amount of heat generated. For safety and economy's sake the sweeps' rule of thumb in America is: Clean the chimney once a year or every seven to nine cords of wood burned. The going rate these days is about \$40 to \$50 per chimney, with reduced rates for "multiple-chimney houses."

Although America's understanding of chimney sweeping may still be back in the Dark Ages, the profession itself has made considerable progress since those grim days in medieval Europe when orphans like Oliver Twist were lowered down chimneys in bags and expected to scrape off the soot and climb to the roof before they were singed by the fire lit below in the hearth below them by the chimney sweep boss.

Amazingly, the technology of cleaning chimneys remains stuck in the Middle Ages. The sweep must still climb to the

roof, lower a weighted brush down the chimney by rope, and collect the pile of sooty scorpings left behind in the fireplace. (Only on rare occasions does a sweep actually climb down the chimney.) As of this writing, no one has discovered a way to automate the dirty work of the chimney sweep.

There's another tradition in the trade that hasn't changed over the centuries. Chimney sweeps by culture are an independent lot. They like to keep secrets (not to mention tools) of the trade under their hats. Thus, organizing the recent chimney sweeps' convention in Portland took a neutral but interested third party, like Eva Horton — a go-getter of a woman who has such a penchant for peddling wood-burning stoves that she has become known for miles as the "Stove Queen."

In the past three years alone she and her company, Kristie Associates, exclusive importer of Norwegian Jotul stoves — have put more than 30,000 wood-burning stoves in homes around the U.S. She confesses her immediate interest in organizing and promoting chimney sweeps stems largely from "feeling responsible" for the occasional wood heat "movement" and subsequent chimney fires.

(Mrs. Horton, known for rarely letting an entrepreneurial opportunity slip by, has already gained the exclusive franchise on the sale of a Norwegian chimney brush that she is advertising as "the best thing to come down the chimney since Santa Claus.")

With the ongoing wood-burning craze in America, chimney sweeps in this country are hardly paupers these days. Yet most of them exercise the privilege — after successfully completing an apprenticeship — of donning the traditional garb that has become the calling card of their profession.

As one young American chimney sweep proudly put it: "When we put on the sooty old top hats and tails, it's a sign of distinction, of status. These days people turn their heads. It's like wearing a cap and gown to graduation."

arts/books

Biography of Elizabeth II

An ordinary woman in extraordinary circumstances

Majesty, by Robert Lacey. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$12.95. London: Hutchinson. £5.45.

By Pamela Marsh

If Elizabeth II, a fond mother of four, who loves the country and long walks, were handed her own death warrant, constitutionally she would have to sign it.

She is, to borrow Mr. Lacey's expression, an ordinary woman in extraordinary circumstances, and so perverse is our nature, that it is her ordinariness that plagues us.

We are all attention, then, when Mr. Lacey shows us the Queen listening to an ambassador hedging about the disposition of a certain foreign potentate. "Are you trying to tell me," the Queen breaks in, "that the man is just bonkers?"

Books

We are glad when she arrives to have her portrait painted, asking, "Now then, with teeth or without?"

But she must not overdo the humanness. Britons don't want the symbol of their nation to acquire a film-star glamour; they want her public face the way it is, grave, serene, formal. Let them catch just a behind-the-scenes glimpse or two of a living, breathing just-like-us human being and Britons will be content. And if she should ever be tempted to give them too much, then she has her uncle, Edward VIII (Duke of Windsor) to serve as a Dreadful Warning.

To show all that has gone into the making of this good queen, Mr. Lacey, in his intelligent, highly readable biography, begins with the first Windsor, George V, the Queen's "Grandfather England." His industry and "sense of duty" buzzed inside him like a dynamo. He was patriotic, dignified, kind, rigidly honest, not the faintest bit intellectual. When Elizabeth was small she understood quite well why they called him "Old Man Kind" in the carol (as in "Hidings of great joy to you and Old Man Kind").

From the painfully shy George VI, his daughter learned that wearing the crown is a stern duty, conscience a tough master. When his brother Edward VIII abdicated, the new king almost wept, explaining, "This is absolutely terrible. I'm only a naval officer, it's the only thing I know how to do."

But don't imagine that Mr. Lacey's book is



By Alan Bond

Back from work: Elizabeth II is whisked home to Buckingham Palace after opening Parliament

just a collection of anecdotes. He goes fully into what vestiges of power the monarch still retains, the long hours of tedious paperwork the Queen puts in every day — studying bills and ministers' reports. (She embarrassed Sir Winston by remarking: "I was extremely interested in the telegram from Bangladesh" — Churchill had not taken the time to read it.)

"Majesty" goes into the background of the abdication crisis, the part the Queen played in choosing a prime minister in 1957 and 1963, Princess Margaret's unhappy love affair and unsuccessful marriage.

Even while he is giving us bits of history, Mr. Lacey is entertaining us, choosing his stories to make his points. For instance, to show what kind of courage Elizabeth possesses, he tells how her ministers tried to persuade her not to go to Ghana in 1961, though the tour had been all arranged. Elizabeth was firm: "Nkrumah might invite Khrushchev instead, and they wouldn't like that, would they?"

When John Profumo, Secretary of State for War, resigned after a famous scandal, the Queen wrote him a personal note, thanking him for his work and expressing sorrow at the way his career had ended.

This isn't an official biography, as Mr. Lacey makes clear. All his information (and there is plenty of it) comes from scores of interviews with people close to the court (some chose not to be identified), papers, and books.

An unofficial status carries some disadvantages. But it also set Mr. Lacey free to convey his own opinions. About the Queen's wealth for instance. Up to a decade or so ago, the royal house was one among many rich families in Britain. But now that death duties have done their leveling work, the Queen, in her untaxed status, stands glaringly alone as one of the world's richest women.

One wishes, too, that royalty weren't quite so keen on killing things. George V and George

placensis, the Queen enjoys deerstalking and Prince Philip (who gets a whole chapter to himself) once chased a furore by shooting a tiger.

The impression this book leaves with us is neatly summed up in Mr. Lacey's own words:

"The mighty have only been lent power for a season. Its true home is elsewhere, and all the glory, pomp, and circumstance accorded to Queen Elizabeth II, is, essentially, no more than the respect which, in a democracy, is the ultimate right of the most humble individual."

Pamela Marsh is editor of the Monitor's International edition.

Swedish silent cinema — invigorating

By David Sterritt

New York

If you've been wondering lately how the golden age of Swedish silent cinema applies to your life, consider two of its masters: Mauritz Stiller is the man who gave us Greta Garbo; and without Victor Sjöström we might never have heard of Ingmar Bergman — whose father, a minister, used to show films by Sjöström and others after Sunday services, deeply influencing impressionable young Ingmar.

To bring movie fans up to date on the work of these key directors, New York's Museum of Modern Art has organized an imposing exhibition called "Sjöström, Stiller and Contemporaries." It contains every existing early work (with one exception) by both men, and marks the first time they have been screened in the United States as a complete cycle.

Works dated 1911-1929 by other directors will also be included in the collection, which continues at the museum through April 8, with a concurrent run at the Pacific Film Archives in Berkeley, California, and showings planned by other institutions including the American Film Institute in Washington.

Like Garbo, both Sjöström and Stiller moved to Hollywood by the mid-1920s. Stiller directed a mere pair of Pola Negri pictures before his death, but Sjöström (spelling his name Seestrom) went on to create classics including "The Scarlet Letter" (the latter two with Lillian Gish).

Viewers in the sound era sometimes forget how invigorating silent movies can be. But Hollywood's great studio days seem already to be breathing in the pre-Hollywood adventures and comedies in the MOMA show, judging from my early sampling. These are films for the text books, but they are also films to have a ball with.

Take Sjöström's "Torje Vigen" based on an

Ibsen poem about a gnarled old man driven to — and then saved from — the despair of losing his family to war and famine. As played by Sjöström himself (who much later starred in Bergman's "Wild Strawberries") the hero has a face as craggy as the rocks, hair as wild as the wind, eyes as deep as the sea that surrounds him. The moods range from pathetic loneliness to a rowboat chase that will have you on the edge of your seat.

Or take Stiller's "Love and Journalism." The hidden smile of the title carries through to the story of an Antarctic explorer pursued by a lovely reporter in the guise of a teen-age maid to the displeasure of his dowager mother. . . . It's sly comedy. But if you prefer to laugh out loud, try the 1916 cartoon called "Captain Grogg's Balloon Trip," as funny as Bugs Bunny ever was.

Other directors in the show include Georg af Klercker, with the hysterically acted but ingeniously photographed "The Prisoner of Karlsten's Fortress"; Alf Sjöberg, known internationally for "Miss Julie"; the Danish Benjamin Christensen, with the effectively spooky "Witchcraft Through the Ages." There are also unusual bits and pieces, such as an early Garbo film fragment and the fascinating "New York Vignettes" of noted cinematographer Julius Jaenzon. The selections have been assembled with the cooperation of the Swedish Film Institute, which is devoted to the preservation of Swedish cinema classics — a large percentage of which have already been lost forever.

Speaking to a gathering of movie-lovers at the show's New York inauguration, Miss Gish recalled the universality of silent films, with its reliance on images and music, and remarked: "How easily films and music crossed borders in those days. The current Swedish revival is a useful reminder of a healthy past."

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travel

Bremen: Grimm memories

Animal bronzes add charm to fantasy city

By Kimball Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Bremen, West Germany

We think we did better than Bremen's "town musicians." We got here. You'll remember from the Brothers Grimm that their four "singers" settled in a house along the way.

On the other hand, now they're here for good — in bronze, in fact. We stayed for only two days.

Bremen's most famous landmark, doubtless, is the bronze sculpture of the donkey, dog, cat, and rooster celebrated worldwide in children's story books. It stands near the Rathaus.

That city hall with the glorious Renaissance

facade really, of course, deserves first place. It is a marvelous monument. But the Four Musicians keep taking over. We've seen them parading along a fountain pipe in a courtyard. We've seen them painted in gables. We've bought them in silhouette. (We've also bought Grimm's Fairy Tales in a bookshop here, an English edition illustrated by Arthur Rackham.)

Prime port city

This is one of Europe's prime port cities. We might have toured its highly efficient harbor along the River Weser that soon reaches the North Sea. But we've been so caught up in Bremen fantasy, evident from the start of the city's shopping mall, that we've put charm before business. We couldn't resist it.

The mall begins with another life-sized group in bronze — a swineherd, his dog, his pigs and piglets. Parents were photographing their youngsters climbing on these creature right and left.

It was the same when we came upon the Four Musicians presently, except that parents seemed almost too eager to be photographed themselves beside the donkey to give the children a chance.

Armchairs in a square

Then there was Rotund, emblem of civic freedom. His tall statue has stood in the great marketplace before the Rathaus since 1404.

They say he smiles in October during the rotating Fretmarkt, Bremen's annual fair that dates back to 1035.

On fine days — Bremen has lots of rain, but sunshine favored our visit — big wooden armchairs are placed around the square, and it's a fine place to people-watch as well as to study splendid buildings.

We have kept going back to Botcherstrasse, a street that handsomely combines new with old buildings and houses fascinating shops, good restaurants, a movie house, a theater. Besides, it has the Rosellus-Haus, residence of the merchant made famous for developing non-caffeine Kaffee-Hag. Now a museum, the Rosellus-Haus presents its former owner's, rare art collection beautifully, an example of patrician culture surely. Right next to this are exhibit halls for modern German paintings.

Crowds gather to hear the carillon of porcelain bells accompanied by a ceramic diorama of world navigation — this in the court before the Rosellus-Haus. Germany's great musical clocks are always attractions; this one is really special though.

Many things to do

Had we taken all the strolling tips the tourist office across from the railway station gave us, we'd have had a week's program. Walks along the river. The great city park or Bürgerpark. The Botanical Garden. Sailing. The Kunsthalle

for impressionist paintings. The old section called Schnoor.

Or we might have visited nearby villages, such as Worpswede, known as the old artists' colony. We have spent our spare time, actually, strolling through the park that edges the downtown district where the ancient fortifications once extended.

Highly recommended for eating is the restaurant of the luxurious Park Hotel, as well as the Ratskeller. Every German city apparently has a Ratskeller. We like Tai Tung, an attractive Chinese restaurant where the pleasant waitresses, very German, speak good English. We got a glimpse of the chef: He looked Chinese.

Hotel prices range from \$20 to \$40 double, with the Park at around \$80. They all seem to offer comfort — and the price always includes a good German breakfast.

Overnight ferries come from England, and such TEE trains as the Prinz Eugen, Friesland, and Roland serve Bremen, as do numerous other lines. It's a convenient stop en route to Copenhagen, along with two other splendid Hanseatic cities, Hamburg and Lubeck.

One final touch of fantasy: Over the second Rathaus arch you'll see carved in stone a bar with her chicks. She, as the story goes, was really responsible for Bremen's founding. Let somebody here tell you how it happened!

Play it cool at Disney's River Country

By Jak Mlaer
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Orlando, Florida

"This place is fabulous!" exclaimed the visitor as she carefully pulled the last golden morsel of peach from the pit. "It's not just for kids; it's for adults, too."

Pushing her legs out from the low-slung green and white beach chair, digging her toes into the hot, brown beach sand, the deeply tanned woman sang the praises of the newest addition to Walt Disney World — River Country.

"This is our sixth trip to Walt Disney World and our second to River Country. And it's great!" Mrs. Spector was sitting partially in the shade of a large yellow-and-white-striped beach umbrella, as she pointed to the various attractions in the five-acre swimming paradise which opened in June.

The place was jumping with young people from pink-faced toddlers to energetic teen-agers. As a matter of fact, the attraction to River Country seems to know no age limitation. The only qualification, on that hot Saturday morning, seemed to be an appreciation for wet and lively splashing.

It was a broiling, steamy Florida autumn day. The humidity was high, and the merest motion would cover one with perspiration.

No wonder hundreds of visitors were enjoying the delights of River Country.

There are slippery, twisting water slides, sculptured rock

diving platforms, four swimming pools, play areas, picnic groves, rope swings over the water, floating rafts, locker rooms, snack counters, and a nature trail that winds through in cypress and bay tree swamp.

Like the other Disney attractions, River Country is fun for the whole family. It is the type of place where you come to spend the whole day. Many folks come already dressed for the occasion, lugging wicker picnic baskets, red and black portable grills, green coolers, and towels. Others bring their swim suits, change in the locker rooms, and buy their lunch at the snack counter.

But swimming is the name of the game and the Disney designers have done their usual brilliant job in providing safe, exciting fun.

Most of the action takes place in the "Ol' Swimmin' Hole" — a half-acre, sandy-bottomed lagoon complete with rope awings, booms jutting out over the water, log bridges, and rafts.

Next to the Ol' Swimmin' Hole is the Upstream Plunge, a swimming pool (80-by-120-feet) nestled down among a tumble of man-made boulders.

Behind that is a sandy-beached area for amell fry — the "Ol' Wading Pool," three feet deep and with a pile of rock in the center with a series of small water slides and waterfalls.

And for the toddlers there is an 18-foot Play Pool, a circular area ringed by fountains, willows, and carefully mowed lawns. But most of the excitement is generated by the imaginative slides:

• Whoop-N-Holler Hollow, a pair of water flumes that turn and twist down the side of a man-made mountain of rose-granite boulders. The two flumes — one is 280 feet long and the other 160 feet — bring out the screams and yells of their riders as they plummet like bobsleds down the curving, banked runs around boulders, under the drippy, green canopies of weeping willows and then into the sparkling waters of the Ol' Swimmin' Hole.

• White Water Rapids, a 230-foot wild ride on (in or clinging to) an innertube (supplied free by the management) down a twisting, curving, bubbling, boisterous "mountain" stream.

The swimmer climbs the River Country mountain, and launches himself and his innertube in a small pool. The current propels the innertube skipper through a waterfall and then down the mountain stream and into the Ol' Swimmin' Hole.

• Slippery Slide Falls are two 14-foot slides with 7-foot vertical drops into the Upstream Plunge.

"Really heat," was the first reaction of out-of-breath Mark Pollatz, a freckle-faced eighth grader, after he had just completed a whiz down the White Water Rapids. "It's as much fun as going down a roller coaster."

Mark and his friend, Robin Whidden, were at River Country for the day with Boy Scout Troop 23 from Tampa, Florida. "It was beautiful," Robin said. Then they both hurried off to get in the lineup at Whoop-N-Holler Hollow.

The two Boy Scouts had spent the previous night in the adjacent camp grounds — the 600-acre Fort Wilderness.

The back-country logging camp motif of River Country fits in neatly with the Fort Wilderness atmosphere. The camp area offers some 800 superdeluxe camp sites — for tenters or trailer users — with a variety of outdoor activities: swimming, boating, hiking, sailing, sunning, horseshow pitching, "hammocking," softball games, and fishing. Evening campfires with marshmallow roasts and singalongs are well-attended by campers.

River Country, open all year-round, charges modest fees for what it offers — \$3.50 for adults, \$3 for juniors (12-17) and \$2.50 for children (3-11).



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education

Say good-bye to telephone wires — light takes over

By George Moneyhoun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Behind that monotonous dial-tone on your telephone, a technological revolution now underway is apt to have a dramatic influence on the lives of people everywhere.

Advances in telecommunication undreamed of just 10 years ago are being tested and put in use by scientists and technicians in the United States, Britain, and Japan. A push-button world of instant two-way audio and video communication is no longer science fiction, but suddenly appears within reach by the end of this century.

By far the most dramatic, new development is that of light-wave communication. Almost 100 years ago, Alexander Graham Bell was keenly interested in the concept of using a light beam, rather than electricity, to transmit a voice or picture. He experimented with what he called "photophone" — a system using sun-

light reflected from mirrors to carry messages.

According to scientists at Bell Laboratories, two research breakthroughs in the past 20 years led to the development of the light-wave communication systems currently in experimental use in the United States, Britain, and Japan.

First, the invention of the laser in 1958 gave scientists a suitable light source. Then came the discovery of "light guides" — tiny glass fibers capable of trapping light waves and carrying them over long distances.

According to Ira Jacobs, director of Bell's wide-band transmission facilities laboratories, these tiny optical light guides can carry thousands of telephone conversations or television pictures for miles at a much lower cost than the bulky copper cables currently in use.

What has Dr. Jacobs and other communications experts excited is the seemingly unlimited potential of "fiber optics." A major

stumbling block to establishing two-way audio and video communication systems in the past was that large and expensive coaxial cables were needed to provide enough channels to make such systems workable.

Light frequencies in optical fibers can carry 10,000 times more information than electrical signals in conventional copper cables. In Chicago, where American Telephone & Telegraph Company (AT&T) will soon begin installing its first commercial light-wave communication system for further experimenting, a single pair of hair-like light guides will carry 576 simultaneous conversations.

A cable of 24 of the glass light-guides will run under one and a half miles of Chicago streets, but residents will not even notice the switchover — nor will they likely be aware that they are part of a technological milestone. Some experts say the advent of lightwave communication will prove as significant as the invention of the transistor, which made mini-

computers and hand-held calculators possible.

Dr. Jacobs sees light-wave communication as capable of handling any communication service that can be envisioned now. "The only question is, how much are people willing to pay for it?" he explains.

Other advances in telephone communication that are now taking place, although generally unnoticed by the public, include:

• The long rows of telephone operators at switchboards are being replaced by operators who sit at computer consoles. Switching, billing, and credit-card checks are handled automatically.

• When your telephone needs repair, the operator taking your call pushes a button and your maintenance record appears on a cathode-ray tube. While you are still talking your line is checked automatically by a computer which runs several fundamental tests, allowing the operator to give you a better idea of how long the repair will take.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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About 200 programs are being offered by colleges, universities, and private organizations in the continental United States and Hawaii. Most of them concentrate on art and music festivals, but there are also courses as the fine in Portuguese offered in southern California. "Historic Preservation Planning" by Cornell University in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, cookery (by the Culinary Institute of America).

The guide gives dates, descriptions, teaching methods (classroom instruction, independent study, field work, etc.), academic level, credits offered. In addition, there is information on housing, expenses, scholarships, application deadlines, government regulations affecting foreign students, suggestions on travel.

Three agencies cooperated to make the guide available: HEW created and published it; the Booth Ferris Foundation financed it; the U.S. Department of State is distributing it abroad.

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Catherine H. Anwandter of Santiago, Chile, lectures in The Mother Church

"God created man to be free, and we can assert that freedom," Catherine H. Anwandter, C.S.B., told an audience in Boston on March 6.

She went on to say, "True liberation isn't simply liberation from evil. . . . True liberation lets you feel and understand your spiritual unity with God." Mrs. Anwandter included a few examples of Christian healing to illustrate these points.

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mrs. Anwandter spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

A native of Chile, Mrs. Anwandter speaks four languages fluently. She has devoted herself to the healing ministry of Christian Science since 1948. She became the first teacher of Christian Science in South America and the first to teach in the Spanish language. She has traveled extensively, lecturing on Christian Science.

"Liberation Through Christ" was the title of her lecture. She was introduced by Robert Mahon of Boston.

An abridged text of her lecture follows:

Behind mortal bars

Have you ever watched a wild animal in captivity? It has a look in its eyes as though it sees beyond the bars of its cage in the freedom of the forest and the prairie. It paces up and down, then wearily sits to continue its endless gaze beyond the bars. The longing for liberation is strong, even in what seems to be inescapable captivity. That's true for people, too.

Many times we feel we're behind bars that keep us from the freedom of life and the joy of living. Haven't you sometimes paced up and down, and then wearily sunk back to consider the bars — of human captivity? Haven't you wondered, is there a possibility of freedom, a promise of liberation?

Certainly the wild animal was created to be free. Its padded paws, its lithe body, its keen vision belong to the vast stretches and tangled forests of its natural habitat.

But what of man? Were we created to be hemmed in by trouble, by limitation, by fear? These are the bars that cruelly separate us from the freedom that is rightfully ours. What has made us so resigned to this captivity? Why do we so often fail to struggle for our own liberation? I believe many of us give up because we mistakenly identify ourselves as physical, subject to all the limitations of matter. But, we can begin to claim our liberation when we learn to reject the sense of material personality — the limited personal sense of ourselves — and claim with authority our true, spiritual individuality. God created man to be free, and we can assert that freedom.

Wrong self-images

At the root of our captivity is a distorted picture of ourselves as just a physical body with a distinct, personal mind of our own. Our personal appearance and character make up the image of our human personality. We maintain this image almost unconsciously throughout our life. It's so firmly imbedded in our

thought that we hardly notice how it influences our decisions.

Sometimes we might try to better our situation, but if we hold a negative, limited image of ourselves, we find it prevents our doing so. The wrong self-image is stronger than our desire, stronger than our wishful thinking or our hopeful dreams. And so this wrong self-image seems to dictate our lives; often stopping our progress or apalling what might be our happiest relationships.

Generally, we think of this limited personality as something permanent, with false traits that will always belong to us. And we believe there's nothing much we can do about them. This false image of ourselves leads to loneliness and suffering. It binds and limits us in many directions. It undermines or prevents right achievements.

If we fight certain faults of character as though they were integral parts of our being, or if we bitterly endure the difficulties they cause us, this hedges us in even more tightly. We feel trapped in our own personality. Haven't you heard the remark, "Well, that's the way I am — and there's nothing I can do about it!" This defensive attitude leads to conflict, to polarization and loneliness.

Loneliness is a prison, dark and bleak. The suffering it causes chills our lives and sinks us into the isolation of our own personality. Who of us that has felt the desolation of loneliness doesn't yearn for liberation — liberation from self, from a physical sense of ourselves and from our own negative thoughts and feelings? Many of us have gone through an experience where we've lost a loved one, a member of the family or a friend, a cherished companion. This may seem at times the hardest thing of all to overcome, usually because we feel so wrapped up in our own emotions.

Grief overcome

One evening I called on a friend of mine who'd recently lost her husband. She was a well-known singer of an extremely sensitive and artistic temperament. I'd heard she was terribly grief-stricken. When I saw her, she appeared to me as a weak little woman in black, shrivelling up with sorrow and loneliness.

I knew from my own experience all the feelings that surge in our hearts when grief seems overwhelming. And I realized that only God's infinite compassion and tenderness could lift her out of the depths of darkness. Then it was as though a sense of this infinite tenderness moved me to see through the appearance of loss and grief to her spiritual identity. Suddenly I thought how the Bible uses the idea of "bride" as a symbol of purity, bliss and peace. The word "bride" in the Bible represents the pure thought that seeks its source in God — conscious only of its oneness with God, wedded to divine Love.

So I comforted my friend, gently reminding her she could be grateful for the many years of companionship she'd enjoyed. Then I explained that she could now rise to a higher sense of relationship — of unity with God, with the infinite source of all good. I pointed out how John in the book of Revelation describes his vision of spiritual reality as a "bride coming down from God out of heaven." And I urged

her to rise from a widowed sense of herself to the pure, spiritual consciousness of life and good as one with God, ever renewed and fresh. I read to her the Bible promise from that same passage, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying. . . ." (Rev. 21:4).

Her whole appearance changed. She became peaceful and quiet and radiant. After a while she told me many people had visited her and tried to comfort her, but they'd only left her with a greater feeling of loneliness and desolation. Now she'd felt a new sense of life and light, and of the continuing presence of God's love.

When I saw her the next day she was no longer in mourning. She still had that radiant look in her face as though she had a new vision of her real identity, an awareness of the spirit of God as the vital essence of her being. She'd begun to feel the liberation that comes when we learn to pay less attention to a limited physical personality, and reach out more toward our true identity as the spiritual, joy-filled expression of God.

Spiritual individuality

We can learn to distinguish between a false sense of personality and true individuality. We can learn the mortal personality is a false picture of ourselves. It tells us we're a mixture of mind and matter, of good and evil, of life and death. On the other hand, the Christianly scientific understanding of our identity is a clear vision of our spiritual individuality that expresses the great I AM that is God, Spirit.

This spiritual individuality isn't divided from or separated from its great source called God. We see that we are with God and God is with us. So we really shouldn't identify ourselves as physical bodies, but as individual consciousness. And as individual consciousness, we're aware of the glory and freedom of limitless being.

When we see that our identity isn't divided from God, we're released from the inhibitions and limitations of a merely physical or personal sense of self. This right identification means each one can assert his freedom from sin, sickness and death. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shows this in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Mrs. Eddy explains that the understanding of true identity will ultimately enable everyone to achieve health and freedom and spiritual dominion. We'll no longer be tyrannized by the limitations of a material body or personal character.

Power of good available

Then we realize in our true identity we're not subject to material laws, to the temptations of the flesh. True identity is sinless, deathless, harmonious, and eternal. Through knowing our unity with God, we can avail ourselves of the power of good. We can feel the forces of good, overcoming evil, maintaining health as the normal condition of life. This enables us to reject the fears and discords that belong to a material personality. When we

know our permanent, spiritual identity we're liberated from the sufferings and anguish of a false and personal sense of self.

Liberation through Christ requires a change of thought from a material to a spiritual basis. By this I mean thinking and feeling and understanding the wisdom and love and joy of God. When we make this kind of basic change we no longer identify ourselves in the flesh.

The ancient Hebrew prophets foresaw the coming of the Messiah, or Christ, who would show men the way of liberation from evil. Jesus fulfilled this prophecy and presented the Christ, the Son of God, as the liberating truth of man's being.

Jesus brought out in his own life the power of this Christ, Truth, to heal the sick, to reclaim the sinner, and even to bring the dead back to life. The Christ, Truth, liberated people from the very ills that harass our lives today. Why don't we understand and use this Christ, Truth, to liberate us nowadays from sin, sickness and death? Jesus showed that the Christ wasn't unique to himself, but that it was the living Truth for everyone. His words awakened his hearers to recognize their own spiritual identity as sons of God. Some of those faithful listeners remembered these words so that we, too, can hear them. Remember how John says in one of his epistles, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God" (1 John 3:2).

The Christ healing

Jesus started his mission with this bold call, "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matt. 4:17). When Jesus said "repent" he was referring to a change of mind. The word "repent" means a radical change of consciousness, a change of base. So repentance actually calls for a mental change of position from the human standpoint of thinking about yourself as a mortal, to the divine standpoint of man as the Son of God. It means turning to the Christ as the living Truth of your being. Then you can heal, and be healed.

This means it's possible to turn from the captivity of pain and suffering in the body and be liberated by the Christ, liberated by realizing that you aren't encased in matter, but that you embody or express the qualities, faculties and forces of God, your divine Mind or Spirit. You live, you think, you feel, you see, you move as the conscious expression of divine Life, unbounded by human personality or the physical body. Your whole being is uncluttered and free from the weight of matter. Not conscious of the forever oneness of Father and Son, of God and His spiritual creation, man.

Liberation then is release, release from domination by a foreign power. This release frees us from the imprisoning bars of that personal image of ourselves with its ugly traits of character. It frees us also from the imposition and pressure of human will and personal opinion. Correct identification of yourself as the conscious expression of God brings healing — healing of whatever has been troubling you. Your sight, your hearing, your feeling, your movement are as free as thought itself. They're not in the body. Your true seeing, hearing, feeling and moving are the eternal spiritual faculties of man's being. God's presence

and power show themselves in the health and completeness of your life.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Christian Science healing is the Spirit and the bride." — the Word and the wedding of this Word to all human thought and action, — that says: Come, and I will give thee rest, peace, health, holiness" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 133).

Fear eliminated

A friend of mine found her freedom, her release from chronic ill health, when she learned to identify herself as the spiritual likeness of God. From infancy she had suffered from a bone disease. It would cause unbearable pain. Even after many operations she was still only able to get around on crutches. Since she couldn't go to school, she educated herself at home. Later she felt strong enough to leave home because she wanted to study photography in a large city.

She opened a little office, but because of being ill and in pain much of the time she barely made a living for herself. But then she was attracted to some people in the next-door office. When she discovered they were Christian Scientists, she decided to find out about this religion and went to a Christian Science Reading Room. She began to study "Science and Health" even though she very much doubted the existence of God.

After a great struggle, she began to feel God's presence for the first time. And her need to understand her relationship to God loomed above everything else. She devoted herself to studying Christian Science and asked for the help of an experienced Christian Scientist. Fear was eliminated as her thinking was transformed from a material to a spiritual basis. She was liberated from servitude to a sick body, and found her healing by understanding the Christ, the true idea of God and of her spiritual selfhood. She gave up the old view of herself as a limited, sickly mortal, and found peace and joy in her identity as the expression of God. At last she was completely healed to the point where an insurance company confirmed that her health had been totally restored.

The physical freedom this healing brought to my friend was just the beginning. She was soon free in many other ways. Free to live like other people, free to play golf, to drive a car, to go on with her career — and more important still, to continue growing in her understanding of God and her own true nature. How can words define what's healing like this means?

It opens up a new outlook for anyone to find release from the bondage of sickness and bondage of any kind by a radical change of mind. By changing the mental concept of ourselves from a material to a spiritual basis, we learn to live in the harmony and perfection of spiritual being. We can experience the freedom and joy of health as the normal condition of our being. And good flows into our lives as the natural result of our understanding of God's love.

God-given dominion

You can make this transition to the life of liberty in Christ when you mentally abandon the belief of life and sensation in the body. This is because what appears as a material body is no more than a projection of limited, material thinking. But, the power of spiritualized thought frees you from the enslavement of finite thinking. It lifts you to the glorious heights of your God-given dominion. And you find health and freedom in the Christ, Truth, of your being.

But true liberation isn't simply freedom from evil. It's freedom in ever-present good. Freedom for constant enjoyment of peace and health, of beauty and harmony. True liberation lets you feel and understand your spiritual unity with God. It lets you bring out your real

character as the expression of God's nature. It's important to think correctly about character, because sometimes false traits of character can be the most binding, the most limiting and upsetting things in our life.

The transforming effect of identifying ourselves as wholly spiritual reaches deep into our innermost thoughts. It frees us from a false sense of personal characteristics, and we begin to live more in accord with God's nature.

Mrs. Eddy brings this out when she writes in "Science and Health": "The Divine Being must be reflected by man, — else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'" (p. 3), and she further in part defines man as " . . . the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (p. 475).

Our real character consists in living these right ideas or divine qualities. The love, the good and the beauty of true character show forth the glory of the Christ-idea. We shouldn't allow the friction of the world to spoil the integrity of our God-given character. We don't need to accept erroneous traits as though they were our own!

The basic error is false identification, the identification that believes you are separated from God and that you have a mind of your own.

It is that false image of yourself that keeps you from enjoying the full potential of your spiritual selfhood, and binds you to the limitations and faults of a finite personality. But by acknowledging your oneness with the divine Mind you can reflect the right ideas or divine qualities and free yourself from these faults and limitations. The radiant reflection of the spirit of God is the light of the Christ that dispels the darkness of evil. In the Bible, Paul refers to this light when he says, "God . . . hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" (11 Cor. 4:6).

Perceiving divine image

Have you ever stopped to think that you can show forth the light of the glory of God in your face? Paul knew this, for he says, "We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (11 Cor. 3:18). Let's then be spiritual seers! Let us look into the face of divine Love, and be "changed into the same image . . . even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

And so we can find release from the mortal sense of ourselves, and feel the comfort of liberation through Christ.

When we get acquainted with the spiritual reality of our being we're not only liberated from the human sense of personality — we're able to express more of God's grace and power.

Grace may not be a word that's used much today, but it's one of the most powerful and beautiful words in the Bible. It points to God's love and mercy, always here to help and save us in every situation. Grace is overflowing love that provides freely for every need. It reaches us when we seek God's comfort and enlightenment. It's with us in distress, in fear, in sickness. Even when we feel the urge to sin, God's grace gives the strength, the freedom and understanding to help us overcome the temptation. Grace relieves our anguish and satisfies our longing.

Grace is the power that delivers mankind from evil. This purpose and power were shown in Jesus' coming. Jesus' life revealed the Christ, the truth of our spiritual oneness with God. Jesus came as the personal Saviour, bringing mankind liberation from evil.

But Jesus knew that after his departure the continuing grace of God would provide another Comforter, who "shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you" (John 14:26).

The Science of Christianity is that Comforter Jesus promised. Christian Science brings liberation to everyone through spiritual enlightenment and understanding.

Mrs. Eddy's life is a clear illustration of purposeful liberation. As she studied the Bible she came to realize the magnitude of Jesus' life and the meaning of the truth he lived. Mrs. Eddy saw that the Christ wasn't just the personal Jesus, but the spiritual Truth of man's oneness with God. This Truth was the universal Saviour, the Comforter Jesus promised the Father would send.

Vision of spiritual reality

As this Truth dawned on her, she felt overwhelmed. She was filled with awe and gratitude. She later wrote, "Thus it was when the moment arrived of the heart's bridal to more spiritual existence" ("Retrospection and Introspection," p. 23). And that dawning light of spiritual understanding never left her. Its glory was sometimes clouded by this halcyon and treachery of the world. But divine grace sustained her, and she never lost the vision of spiritual reality — that spiritual reality that is basic to the revelation of Christian Science and to the understanding of its teachings.

As Mrs. Eddy's understanding grew, she found she could heal through spiritual means alone. She also taught others to heal. For this she faced society's ridicule and scathing criticism. But she bravely continued to obey the urge to impart the Truth to the world, and save humanity from its slavery to matter.

Mrs. Eddy lived the mother-love of God in her tender compassion for suffering of every kind. She showed it in the natural way she healed sickness by perceiving the wholeness and perfection of man's being as the Son of God. She exposed evil and Truth, as taught by Jesus.

In one instance a mother came to Mrs. Eddy seeking help and comfort. She had brought her baby whose eyes were so terribly inflamed there was no evidence of sight; neither the pupil nor the iris was discernible. Mrs. Eddy took the child in her arms and, as she looked at it, she felt a rush of love and compassion. Lifting her thought to God in prayer she felt sure that God in His infinite power and tender care would not allow evil — materiality — to blind this child. When she returned the baby to its mother, the child was healed ("The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," Sibyl Wilbur, p. 70).

The scientific understanding of her own true identity lifted Mrs. Eddy out of sickness and suffering, out of loneliness and misfortune, into the mainstream of life as a religious leader.

Poverty and disdain yielded to respect and prosperity in her experience. But her life purpose never wavered from sharing her discovery of Christian Science and its liberating power.

Recognition of true identity

Perhaps one of the greatest blessings we can experience through the teachings of this Science is to learn how to overcome fear.

Fear is the first emotion in the face of danger. But it also presents itself in subtle forms: such as fear of other people, fear of accidents, of sickness, even the fear of death.

As we awaken from a false sense of our own identity, and recognize everyone's true identity as the Son of God, we begin to lose the fear of other people — the fear of what they think, of what they may say or do. The healing of this fear brings a great sense of liberation in our lives. We learn to trust our own capacity to express the Christlike qualities, and to love the presence of God in others.

A young man I know suffered from an extremely nervous temperament and wasn't able to finish high school. He felt frustrated and incapable of working or taking a job of any kind. He lost all interest in life, and felt "shy" and

fearful in the presence of other people. He spent many years of his life in this way until he found Christian Science. He began to understand the spiritual truth of his being, and gradually freed himself from the limited personal concept of himself.

With the help of Christian Science he started to study again. That year, at the age of 25, he was able to graduate from high school. He passed the required examinations successfully, whereas formerly he had never been able to face these examinations. This gave him a new lease on life, and he began to work at odd jobs. Later he went to another country, away from family and friends who still thought he would never "make it." He worked and saved enough money to return home and lead a normal life, working in his own country.

Liberation from a false sense of personality freed him from fear — fear of himself and fear of other people. He found he could express his own God-given capacity. He felt the joy and fullness of living.

The understanding of the Christ presence in our lives gives us an assurance of God's love. It enables us to banish the hopelessness of sin, the deep misery of guilt, the haunting burden of evil. We can feel safe in the presence of danger. Your conscious sense of identity is held in divine Mind, in Life and Love. You can rely on your oneness with eternal Life in the Christ. And so you gain a timeless sense of life that begins to dispel the fear of death.

This is what Jesus proved by his resurrection. Jesus' triumph over the crucifixion is the supreme example of liberation — liberation from evil of every kind: from death, from suffering, from human frailty and mortal anguish.

Overcoming the world

It is said that some of the earliest portrayals of the crucifixion depicted Jesus as looking out from the cross with love and compassion on the world, as though he were exemplifying his own words, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33).

To overcome the world is to understand the Christ, Truth, of being that enables you to come out from the claims of matter — to overcome the fear of material conditions, to be untouched by merely worldly ambitions, or by the alight of men. It's complete surrender to God's infinite grace and power. It brings you the radiant, triumphant sense of conscious oneness with God.

Mrs. Eddy once predicted that "The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars, — he will look out from them to the universe" ("Science and Health," p. 125). The words are more than a prophecy of space travel and the achievements of modern astronomy. They may be an admonition to us to break away now, from earthbound thinking to reach the grander view of man and the universe as seen from a higher spiritual standpoint.

Then you can behold man and the universe as God sees them. You will see creation as an infinite panorama of harmony, beauty, and perfection. And in true spiritual humility, you recognize your own true identity as the son of God — the conscious expression of infinite Mind and divine Love.

No longer clinging to a human sense of personality, you are freed from a sense of captivity in a physical body, freed from mortal history and the errors and limitations of a finite personality. You can rest in the Love that sees through the mists of material beliefs to the light and freedom of God's universe. And you feel the comfort of liberation through Christ.

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A short article on Christian Science appears weekly on the Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled: Good driving.

French/German

Soljenitsyne émeut une assemblée communale

Les citoyens du Vermont écoutent leur nouveau voisin renouveler ses attaques contre le régime soviétique

(Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 13)

par Howard Coffin
Écrit spécialement pour
The Christian Science Monitor

Cavendish, Vermont
Alexandre Soljenitsyne, l'écrivain russe exilé, a choisi l'un des concepts les plus fondamentaux de la démocratie américaine, l'assemblée communale de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, comme forum pour attaquer le gouvernement soviétique.

La première allocution publique personnelle de M. Soljenitsyne depuis qu'il a émigré aux États-Unis et a pris résidence ici, a été une surprise pour les 200 personnes assistant à la réunion annuelle communale le 26 janvier dans l'école élémentaire de Cavendish.

Utilisant les services d'un traducteur, il parla aux gens de la ville en russe — mises à part ses quatre premières paroles : « Chers amis et voisins ».

M. Soljenitsyne, reconnaissant pour la première fois publiquement qu'il vit à Cavendish, dit qu'il est venu ici à la recherche d'une vie retirée et qu'il veut continuer à écrire.

Pour beaucoup d'habitants de Cavendish, vieille ville restaurée de 1200 habitants, c'était la première fois qu'ils voyaient leur nouveau voisin. Il y eut un émoi lorsqu'il entra dans la salle de

réunion, et les assistants se levèrent pour l'applaudir lorsqu'il termina son discours par ces paroles pleines d'émotion : « Le peuple russe rêve du jour où il pourra être libéré du système soviétique, et quand ce jour viendra, je vous remercierez beaucoup d'avoir été de bons amis et de bons voisins et je repartirai chez moi ».

La maison de M. Soljenitsyne et les 20 hectares de terrain qui constituent la propriété sont entourés d'une nouvelle clôture, et c'est à cause de la clôture que l'écrivain a voulu se rendre à la réunion.

Il s'est excusé pour toute gêne que la clôture pourrait occasionner aux chasseurs et à ceux qui font du ski-mobilité, mais il a déclaré qu'elle était nécessaire pour la vie retirée dont il a besoin pour écrire.

Il a dit qu'il avait lu dans les journaux que certains habitants de la localité avaient été contrariés par cette clôture. Mais, dit-il : « Toute ma vie ne consiste qu'en une seule chose — le travail. Parfois une interruption de cinq minutes fait que toute une journée est perdue ».

M. Soljenitsyne ajouta qu'il avait été menacé plusieurs fois d'attentats contre sa vie depuis qu'il était installé dans

le Vermont l'an dernier et qu'il avait été également inquiété par des agents soviétiques.

Il a dit aux électeurs de Cavendish réunis pour leur assemblée générale annuelle et l'élection des officiers municipaux : « Des messages portant des menaces de mort pour moi et ma famille ont été glissés sous ma porte ».

Le peuple de l'Union soviétique « souffre... depuis plus de 60 ans. Il souffre parce que le système profite du peuple », a-t-il dit.

M. Soljenitsyne, qui est né pendant l'année de la révolution bolchevique, poursuivait : « J'aurai bientôt 60 ans, mais pendant toute ma vie avant de venir ici, je n'ai jamais eu de foyer permanent. Il vous est difficile d'imaginer les conditions de vie des Soviétiques — il y a là beaucoup de gens qui ne peuvent pas vivre où ils veulent ».

« Dieu a déterminé que chacun doit vivre dans le pays où sont ses racines. De même qu'un arbre meurt quelquefois lorsqu'il est transplanté, de même l'esprit d'un être humain s'altère lorsqu'il est déraciné de son pays. C'est une destinée très amère que de réfléchir et de regarder en arrière vers son propre pays ».

M. Soljenitsyne a dit aussi que

« dans la presse américaine et occidentale, une erreur est souvent faite lorsque le mot russe est utilisé. Ce mot est souvent confondu avec le mot soviétique ».

M. Soljenitsyne, son interprète et sa femme Natalya Fyevlova arrivèrent à l'école 10 minutes avant la réunion. Ils se levèrent pour le serment de fidélité, mais n'y participèrent pas.

Bien qu'ils fussent assis au premier rang, personne ne leur adressa la parole avant la réunion. Mais après son discours, les gens de la ville se levèrent pour applaudir M. Soljenitsyne. Il sembla la main de plusieurs habitants de Cavendish et quitta la réunion avec que les électeurs du village ne commencent à discuter de plusieurs sujets en controverse dans la localité.

M. Soljenitsyne rentra ensuite rapidement chez lui, dans sa maison isolée dans les collines surplombant le village où avait eu lieu la réunion.

L'écrivain a choisi pour résidence l'une des localités à l'esprit le plus indépendant du Vermont. Les habitants de Cavendish sont actuellement en lutte contre un plan visant à installer un barrage hydro-électrique dans la région — et le discours de M. Soljenitsyne fut suivi par des discussions aussi passionnées sinon aussi éloquentes.

Solschenizyn spricht aufrüttelnde Worte in einer Gemeindeversammlung

Leute von Vermont hören, wie ihr neuer Nachbar die sowjetische Regierung erneut angreift

(Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 13 in englischer Sprache)

Von Howard Coffin
Sonderbericht für den
Christian Science Monitor

Cavendish, Vermont

Der im Exil lebende russische Schriftsteller Alexander Solschenizyn hat einen der fundamentalsten Begriffe der amerikanischen Demokratie, die Gemeindeversammlung in Neuengland, als Forum gewählt, um die sowjetische Regierung anzugreifen.

Solschenizyns erste persönliche Erklärung in der Öffentlichkeit, seit er in die Vereinigten Staaten gekommen ist und sich hier niedergelassen hat, war eine Überraschung für die etwa 200 Anwesenden, die am 26. Februar die jährliche Gemeindeversammlung in der Volksschule von Cavendish besuchten.

Mit Hilfe eines Dolmetschers sprach er zu den Bewohnern in russisch — mit Ausnahme der ersten vier Worte: „Liebe Freunde und Nachbarn!“ Solschenizyn, der zum erstenmal öffentlich bestätigte, daß er in Cavendish lebt, erklärte, er sei hierher gekommen, um in Zurückgezogenheit leben und wieder seiner schriftstellerischen Tätigkeit nachgehen zu können.

Viele Bewohner von Cavendish, einem alten Städtchen mit 1.200 Einwohnern, sahen ihren neuen Nachbarn zum erstenmal. Es erregte Aufsehen, als er den Raum betrat, und die Anwesenden erhoben sich und spendeten ihm Beifall, als er seine Rede mit den folgenden bewegten Worten beendete: „Das russische Volk träumt von dem Tag, wo es von dem sowjetischen System frei sein kann, und wenn der Tag kommt, werde ich Ihnen vielmals danken, daß Sie mir gute Freunde und Nachbarn waren, und ich werde wieder nach Hause gehen.“

Solschenizyns Haus und seine 20 Hektar Land sind von einem neuen Zaun umgeben; und der Zaun war es, der den Schriftsteller veranlaßte, zur Versammlung zu gehen.

Er bat um Entschuldigung, sollte der Zaun Jägern und Motorschiffen irgendwelche Ungelegenheiten verursachen, doch er erklärte, daß der Zaun notwendig sei, um ihm die für seine Arbeit erforderliche Ruhe zu sichern.

Er sagte, er habe in Zeitungen gelesen, daß einige Bewohner über den Zaun verärgert seien. Aber, so fügte er hinzu: „Mein ganzes Leben kennt nur eins: Arbeit! Eine Unterbrechung von

fünf Minuten und mein ganzer Tag mag dahin sein.“ Solschenizyn sagte, seit er sich vergangenes Jahr in Vermont niedergelassen habe, sei er mehrmals mit dem Tode bedroht worden, und er sei von sowjetischen Agenten belästigt worden.

Er erzählte den Wählern von Cavendish, die für ihre jährliche Geschäftssitzung und die Wahl der Gemeindebeamten zusammengekommen waren: „Warnungen wurden unter mein Tor geschoben, daß ich und meine Familie umgebracht würden.“

Die Menschen in der Sowjetunion leiden nun schon 60 Jahre lang. Sie leiden, weil das sowjetische System sie ausnützt“, sagte er.

Solschenizyn, der im Jahr der bolschewistischen Revolution geboren wurde, sagte weiter: „Ich werde bald 60 sein, aber mein ganzes Leben lang habe ich noch kein festes Zuhause gehabt. Sie können sich schwerlich die sowjetischen Lebensbedingungen vorstellen — es gibt dort viele Menschen, die nicht da leben können, wo sie möchten.“

Gott hat bestimmt, daß jeder in dem Lande leben soll, wo seine Wurzeln sind. Ebenso wie ein wachsender Baum mitunter stirbt, wenn er verpflanzt wird, so wird auch der Geist eines Menschen zum Schweigen gebracht, wenn er entwurzelt wird. Es ist ein äußerst bitteres Schicksal, an sein eigenes Land zurückzudenken.“

Solschenizyn erklärte auch, daß in der amerikanischen und westlichen Presse häufig ein Fehler begangen wird, wenn das Wort Rußland benutzt wird. Dieses Wort wird sehr oft mit dem Wort Sowjet verwechselt.

Solschenizyn, sein Dolmetscher und seine Frau Natalja Fyevlova betraten zehn Minuten vor Beginn der Versammlung das Schulgebäude. Sie erhoben sich zum Treueid, sprachen ihn aber nicht mit.

Obgleich sie in der ersten Reihe Platz nahmen, unterhielt sich niemand mit ihnen vor der Versammlung. Aber nach seiner Rede erhoben sich die Anwesenden von den Plätzen und spendeten Solschenizyn Beifall. Er schüttelte mehreren Einwohnern die Hand und verließ die Versammlung, bevor die Wähler von Cavendish über verschiedene lokale Streitfragen zu debattieren begannen.

Solschenizyn fuhr dann schnell zu

seinem abgelegenen Haus in den Bergen über dem Dorf, in dem die Versammlung abgehalten wurde.

Der Schriftsteller hat als seine Heimatstadt ein Gemeinwesen in Vermont gewählt, das sehr unabhängig denkt.

Die Einwohner von Cavendish bekämpfen gegenwärtig einen Plan für die Errichtung eines Wasserkraftwerks in ihrem Städtchen — und auf Solschenizyns Rede folgte eine ebenso bewegte, wenn auch weniger beredete Diskussion.



Il faut tout d'abord qu'ils prennent conscience l'un de l'autre. Zuerst einmal muß man die Aufmerksamkeit des anderen auf sich ziehen. First you have to get each other's attention.

French/German

Bien conduire

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page)

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Si nous conduisons comme il faut, que nous maintenons notre voiture en bon état et que nous obéissons au code de la route, il est décourageant de croire que nous puissions être victimes d'autres conducteurs sur les agissements desquels nous n'exerçons aucun contrôle. Mais il n'en est rien. Si nous examinons le problème d'un point de vue plus spirituel, nous savons qu'en réalité nous ne pouvons être des victimes. Nous lisons dans la Bible : « Et qui vous maîtrisera, si vous êtes zélés pour le bien ? » Christ Jésus est venu nous montrer la liberté spirituelle qui découle de notre poursuite du bien, de notre compréhension de Dieu et de notre obéissance à Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est l'idée harmonieuse de l'unique Entendement parfait, Dieu. L'homme n'est pas un matériel que conduisent des forces extérieures telles que les conditions météorologiques ni des forces intérieures telles que la colère et la stupidité. Il manifeste la perfection interrompue de Dieu, le Principe divin qui a créé l'homme à Sa propre image spirituelle.

L'homme ne peut jamais être séparé de son créateur. Il ne saurait prendre la tangente de la volonté humaine. Comme il est le reflet exact de l'Entendement omniscient, il exprime toujours l'activité légale. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et

Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Il n'y a pas d'action involontaire. L'Entendement divin embrasse toute action et toute volonté, et l'homme dans la Science est gouverné par cet Entendement ».

Être un bon conducteur, c'est voir que cet homme gouverné par l'Entendement est le seul homme réel — l'être réel et spirituel partiel de chacun de nous. Comme l'homme reflète l'Amour, il nous devrait être facile de faire preuve de courtoisie, de considération et de respect envers les autres conducteurs. Nous pouvons être honnêtes et respectueux des lois. Nous pouvons savoir que, comme nous-mêmes, les autres aussi sont intelligents et capables de prendre de bonnes décisions. Voir les autres conducteurs ainsi que nous-mêmes sous cette lumière spirituelle aide chaque conducteur à manifester un langage d'habileté et assure notre sécurité.

Il y a quelques années nous avions projeté de partir en vacances en voiture, mais au dernier moment mon mari se trouva retenu à la maison par ses affaires. J'ai donc

entrepris ce voyage de plusieurs milliers de kilomètres avec mes trois enfants dans la voiture, tous trop jeunes pour conduire. Il fallait prendre une autoroute utilisée par de nombreux camions transportant du bois et on nous avait avertis du danger et du manque de considération dont faisaient preuve ces camionneurs, ce qui pouvait nous obliger à suivre ces énormes chargements pendant des heures.

Je me rendis compte cependant que ma compréhension de ce qui était réellement vrai au sujet de cette situation — l'homme aimé de Dieu et gouverné par Lui — garantirait une expérience pleine de joie et de sécurité. Il en fut bien ainsi. Nous n'avons pas rencontré une seule fois des conducteurs dangereux, négligents ou manquant de considération. Un jour nous avons roulé pendant des heures sur une route à double voie qu'empruntaient un grand nombre de transports de bois. J'ai pu, sachant que l'homme est l'expression de l'Amour divin, ne m'attendre qu'à l'expression de la considération, de l'amabilité et de la vigilance. En fait, tous

les lourds transports roulant lentement se sont rangés pour nous laisser passer. Rien ne nous a aucunement retardés et nous ne nous sommes jamais sentis en danger. Nous nous sommes trouvés en sécurité dans la sollicitude de Dieu.

Cela m'a prouvé qu'en conduisant, c'est ma propre pensée qui détermine ce qui se passe sur la route. Voyant l'homme tel que Dieu le connaît, nous sommes sains et saufs en compagnie des idées divines. La connaissance de ce fait spirituel est un bienfait et une protection pour nous-mêmes et pour les autres conducteurs.

1 Pierre 3:13: « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », p. 187.

« Christian Science » (littérature « science »)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente en français en report. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à France C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Gutes Autofahren

(This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page)

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Wenn wir gute Fahrer sind, unsere Autos in gutem Zustand halten und die Verkehrsregeln beachten, ist es frustrierend, zu denken, daß wir das Opfer anderer Fahrer sein könnten, über deren Handlungen wir keine Kontrolle haben. Aber das ist nicht der Fall. Wenn wir das Problem von einem mehr geistigen Standpunkt aus betrachten, wissen wir, daß wir in Wirklichkeit kein Opfer sein können.

Wir lesen in der Bibel: „Wer ist, der euch schaden könnte, wenn ihr dem Guten nachheftet?“ Christus Jesus kam, um uns die geistige Freiheit zu zeigen, die wir dadurch erleben, daß wir dem Guten folgen, Gott verstehen und ihm gehorchen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch die harmonische Idee Gottes, des einen vollkommenen Gemüts, ist. Er ist nicht ein Sterblicher, der entweder von äußeren Einflüssen wie z. B. Wetterbedingungen, oder von inneren Einflüssen wie Ärger oder Torheit beherrscht wird. Er verkörpert die fortwährende Vollkommenheit Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, der den Menschen zu seinem geistigen Ebenbild geschaffen hat.

Der Mensch kann nie von seinem Schöpfer getrennt werden. Kein menschlicher Wille kann ihn von Gott abbringen. Der Mensch drückt immerdar gesetzmäßige Tätigkeit aus, weil er die genaue Widerspiegelung des allwissenden Gemüts ist. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Es gibt keine unwirkliche Tätigkeit. Das göttliche Gemüt schließt alle Tätigkeit und alles Wollen in sich, und in

der Wissenschaft wird der Mensch von diesem Gemüt registriert.“

Zu gutem Autofahren gehört, daß wir diesen vom Gemüt beherrschten Menschen als den einzig wirklichen Menschen sehen — als das wirkliche, geistige und vollkommene Sein eines jeden von uns. Da der Mensch Liebe widerspiegelt, sollte es uns leichtfallen, anderen Fahrern gegenüber höflich, rücksichtsvoll und zuvorkommend zu sein. Wir können ehrlich sein und die Gesetze befolgen. Wir können daran festhalten, daß nicht nur wir, sondern auch die anderen intelligent und weiser Entscheidungen fähig sind. Wenn wir andere Fahrer und uns selbst in diesem geistigen Licht sehen, trägt das zur Fahrertüchtigkeit aller bei, und es sorgt für unsere Sicherheit.

Vor einigen Jahren wollten wir eine Urlaubsreise im Auto unternehmen; im letzten Augenblick jedoch mußte mein Mann aus geschäftlichen Gründen zu Hause bleiben. So begab ich mich allein mit den drei Kindern — alle zu jung, um einen Führerschein zu besitzen — auf eine mehrere tausend Kilometer weite Reise. Unserem Plan gemäß sollten wir Straßen benutzen, die auch von Holztransportern befahren wurden. Man warnte uns vor Gefahren und Rücksichtslosigkeit, die uns zwingen könnten, stundenlang hinter riesigen Lastwagen herzufahren.

Ich wußte jedoch, daß mein Verständnis davon, was es mit dieser Situation wirklich auf sich hatte, nämlich daß der Mensch von Gott beherrscht und geliebt wird, die

Reise zu einem sicheren und glücklichen Erlebnis machen würde. Und so war es auch. Kein einziges Mal begegnete mir gefahrenlos, rücksichtslos oder gefährlicher Fahrer. An einem Tag fuhren wir viele Stunden lang auf einer zweispurigen Straße, die von vielen Holztransportern benutzt wurde. Ich betete und hielt daran fest, daß der Mensch der Ausdruck der göttlichen Liebe ist. Ich erwartete mir Zuverlässigkeit, Wachsamkeit, Freundlichkeit. Und jeder langsame Lastwagen fuhr zur Seite, um uns überholen zu lassen. Wir hatten keinerlei Verzögerung und fühlten uns kein einziges Mal in Gefahr. Wir waren wohlbehütet in Gottes Fürsorge.

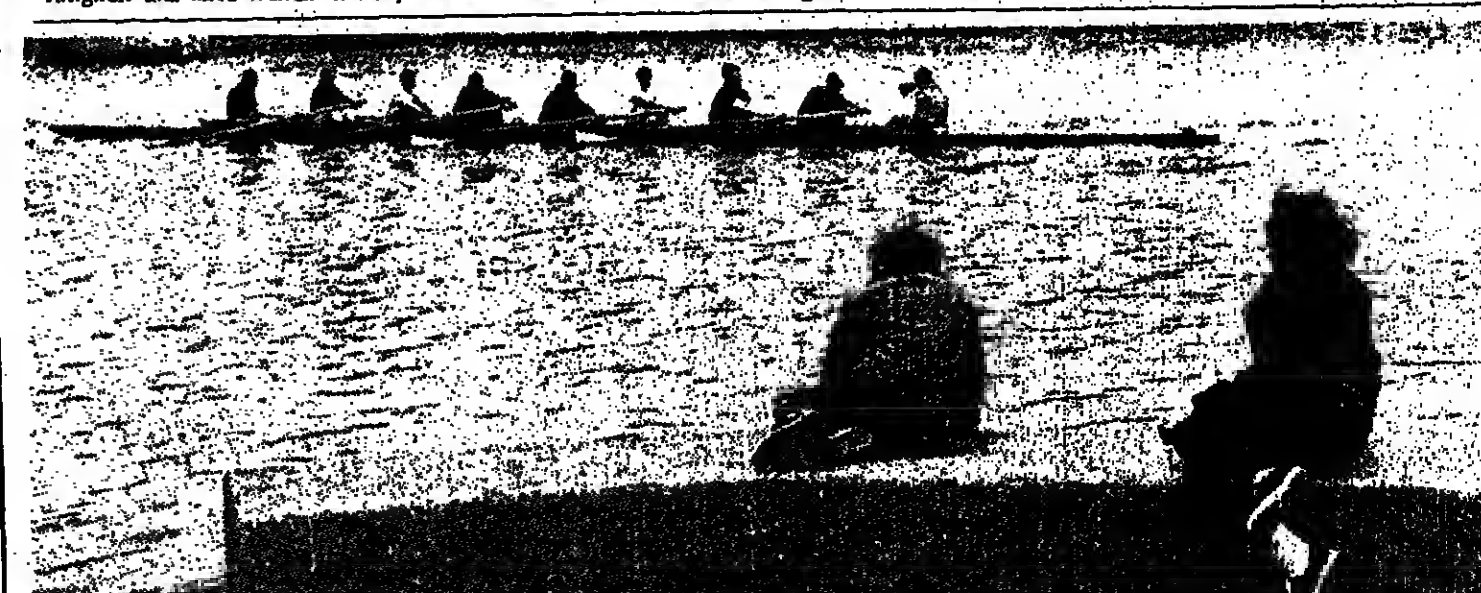
Dies bewies mir, daß es von meinen eigenen Gedanken beim Fahren abhängt, finden wir Schutz und Sicherheit. Das Wissen um diese geistige Tatsache kommt sowohl uns als auch anderen Fahrern zugute, und es schützt alle.

1. Petrus 3:13: „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, S. 187.

« Christian Science » (littérature « science »)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf drei gegenüberliegenden Seiten erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Harvard crew works out on the Charles River, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Look again

Is the door open or closed? Is it early morning or late afternoon? January light or June's?

These are a few of the preliminary questions I raised and ruminated upon when this photograph by Joseph Perry first appeared in our office. Setting the photograph down on my desk, I began to place it, to order its images in my mind.

Yet the longer I stared at it, the more the questions I asked seemed somehow inappropriate. What continued to draw me deep into the photograph was not the visualization of a particular subject, but the arresting abstract qualities which released traditional viewing of that subject. Out of projecting shapes, rich with their own textures, light had blocked out new lattices of shape in an alphabet of light and shadow. Here before me was a new dilution of shape and shade.

For once, I suspended my literalness (cynicism known in aesthetics as critical judgment), and let the images develop before me much as one might while watching a negative in a darkroom slowly reveal itself in the water's lily solution. The darkroom, in effect, was only a metaphor for the theater of my own unconscious. I was merely allowing those images which already exist in the unconscious, that silent realm of creativity and imagination, to surface.

What revealed itself was not the unusual interrelationship of shapes in the photograph — the striking perpendicularity of rectangles, the shaded triangles which starkly cut across the photograph's multi-textured surface — but an appreciation for the very nature of shapes in and of themselves. How different the shaded triangle in the extreme right-hand corner is from the lily, light-created one immediately above it. And how shadow has given the former a weight and density which serves to focus the eye on the larger square which contains them both.

What was happening, I realized, was a steady moving back and forth between the conscious and unconscious mind. And with that fluid movement of mind, surfaces and shapes, light and shade both unfolded and in-folded. The more one forgot what form was, how it interlocked and depended upon other traditional forms, the more one truly saw new dimensions of form.

Now, patient viewer, take the left-hand side of this page, turn it clockwise so what once was the extreme left-hand side is now the top of the page. Stare at the image in front of you. What do you see? Look harder. Do you see it now? Yes, a table!

A table! Those clever writers, those sophists, you cry. The writer's tricked me. Well, yes, I guess I did. But, then, so did you; you tricked yourself. You came quite prepared to see something. And, so, you did. What you saw, though, was not what you



Untitled: Photograph by Joseph Perry

Courtesy of the photographer

quite expected. But, as Picasso once remarked, why assume that to look means to see?

Now what just happened to you, happened to me. I started to look at one image and out of my own fortuitous error was forced to discover a continuum of images. By not asking that predictable first question, "What is it?" I found out what it was. Now, I wonder, when we continue to ask the wrong questions about what we see before us, can we expect anything but the wrong answers? How, in effect, can we feel we understand something — or someone — by accepting the label, the name, as what they are?

Picasso, one of the greatest examples of an artist who didn't trust the literalness of what he saw, understood that form could be only truly seen and felt when it was disassociated from its natural context. A circle wasn't an eye or a mouth, but, in itself, a glorious and ingenious invention. When Picasso broke up traditional form within his canvases, he forced the viewer to break through a static manner of perceiving those forms.

"I don't search," he once proclaimed, "I find." Perhaps this is one of the most significant and revolutionary dictums in approaching and appreciating the aesthetics of the external world. Before you exists not one object

but many. Within it are shade, light, surface and texture. Although great art is that which integrates these elements, it is the viewer, who, if he is to continue to find new emotional meanings from them, must isolate and reassociate them. Is not the task of viewing art to see again so that we may feel afresh?

My upholding to Joseph Perry. But, as he later told me over the telephone when I asked him if we could run his photograph alongside, "If you find more in it that way, please don't tell them it's a table."

Take the risk.

Alexandra Johnson

Serving life

(for you, Edmund)

A city in a cell. A whole people is crowding in your eyes. One people. To be on the inside looking out is to feel your face invaded by the light of a single thought — like having your days lit by the colour of the New Jerusalem. . . . It is to begin again.

I listen to your beginnings. No longer does the voice of the accuser turn your ear or touch your tongue. You're paying for life in the currency of your poems. To be on the inside is to move within a brotherhood of years whose beauty is being one — not many.

Here you supercede initiation. In so much shaking of the earth and heaven I glimpse those deeper things in you that stand unshakable, unshakable. No, you're not serving time. Your feet are upon the rock no anti-Christ can split.

Godfrey John

Reaching out

beyond ourselves
beyond
our silent fences
we share
a
world
within a world
and touch
the
distant edge of time

the
wheated wind
travelling
spans
the river rock
and
somewhere
in a place of sunlight
shifts
its seeded certainty:
reaching out — reaching out.

Yvette Abrams

Poetry as a life force

I have lived in a cage in a prison basement since 1973. I have been sentenced to death. I am now isolated from all human beings except the guards who walk in front of my cell four or five times a day.

My thoughts, not surprisingly, have turned inward, and I find myself speculating more than I used to do on the nature of such imponderable things as God and life. I have become acutely interested in poetry. One day in late 1974, for no reason that I can remember, I began to study Shakespeare's sonnets and the 1,775 poems of Emily Dickinson. Suddenly it seemed to me that I had a job to do before I died: I had to compose two thousand poems. Until that hour I don't think I had ever written a poem.

On the first morning, I wrote ten sonnets. These I sent to 10 selected publications, and five of them were accepted. From that day I have been very prolific, and up to this hour I have written 416 poems. I have offered very few of them for sale: it's my practice simply to put the poems in a folder and keep the folder in my wall locker. I feel a strange sense of certainty that I shall actually write 2,000 poems, and that I shall then go to the gas chamber here of the prison. I can't say with any real certainty where this belief comes from. I hope it isn't true, because I love life, and I would be very sad to leave this world, and my wife and children, in a dishonorable way. But I would be very happy to leave the 2,000 poems.

Most of the present poems are sonnets, but not all. Some are written in the meter favored by Emily Dickinson. These tend to be introspective. The following, which I call "Pulsations," seems to be rather typical.

Sometimes this prison, womb her ebb
and flow
Upon my breast impresses
Until I seem to catch a sound that
comes
From distant universes.

It is a wild, majestic crash, as if
Exploding nebulae
Were bridging all of space with messen-
gers
Their language to convey.

And neither verb it has, nor adjective,
But such a mighty Noun
That it shall permeate this dungeon
when
These bars have lost their fame.

The noun is peace, and in the prison
hush
My soul grows giddy with its maddening
crash!

For a time I was intensely interested in Elizabethan love sonnetry, and once I had the idea of writing to my wife a folio of 164 poems — like Shakespeare's! In a creative ferment, I wrote 88 sonnets in a period of eighteen days. Then I stopped, and the folio is unfinished, although the theme is pretty well developed and I'll probably finish it sometime in the future.

I've been waiting for these wallpapers to dry up, but so far this hasn't happened. The poems come easily, almost unreflectingly. I find it strange that a man who knew nothing at the outset about the special language of poetry should write as if he had an understanding of conventional metrics. It is rather like taking dictation. I confess this with cer-

tain wariness, because I don't claim to "hear voices." I'm sure there's a good explanation for my sudden ability to write poems in the space of two minutes. But what it is, I don't know.

Last night I received a "hate letter" from a person in New York who saw one of my articles and wrote me his opinion that I should certainly be put to death. (I should point out here that as a free-lance writer I have sold several articles.) When I receive hate mail, my instinct is to invoke against the hater the Biblical injunction against judging "lest ye be judged." At this instant, it seems to me that a poem has taken shape in my mind, and the only thing I've got to do is put it down on paper.

You have my leave to blame me as you will
And drown my fame in long contumely; —
Carve with your bitter pen my utmost fault
Unto the eyes of all posterity.

Pour your reproach in undiminished flood
As you yourself to cleaner fields betake;
Inscribe my crime in everlasting blood,
But I shall not allow this one mistake:

Let not with hate your own sweet soul be
stained,
For 'tis an error will guarantee your doom!
Whithersoever hatred has reigned
Shall sweet bouquets of Love be dearth of bloom.

My crimes to God alone I expiate:
Let not yourself disfigured be with hate.

I don't pretend to know whether my work has any real merit as poetry. It does seem probable, though, that it might one day be of interest to people who are concerned with the workings of the human mind.

Although I'm too near myself to get a very good look, common sense tells me that I am alienated and disaffected, brooding and wounded. Yet the great preponderance of my poetry deals with gentle love and the manifestations of a caring God. I don't think I'm a particularly religious-minded man. Paradoxically, though, I haven't the faintest doubt that the poetry is heartfelt and utterly honest.

I haven't really studied the 416 poems, but I hope that before the end comes, I will have an opportunity to look at them carefully. I believe I could learn things about myself that might be worth knowing. I hope I achieve my goal of writing 2,000 poems.

The deadline I work against is a terrible one, but it doesn't detract in any way from the bitter-sweet pleasure of the task. I look forward to my next poem as eagerly as I did to the first, which was a paean of praise to "unseen roses [that] grow in hidden glades."

Spiritual poems, spiritual sonnets, love poems, love poems, tributes to Nature. This is what I am writing as I wait for the court's decision. I have a neutral hope that some day man will say, "These poems were written by a man who tried to produce beauty under the most demanding circumstances."

Perhaps that's the entire motivation for such a task. But I often suspect that I am impelled to write these poems by something vaster and infinitely more mysterious than vanity. Other men in my position create nothing and desire to create nothing.

My aim is the production of beauty in the bleakest conceivable environment.

Charles Dosa

Mr. Dosa is in Arizona State Prison, his future as yet undetermined.

The Monitor's religious article

Good Driving

When we drive copably, keep our cars in good condition, and obey traffic laws, it is frustrating to believe we can be the victims of other drivers over whose actions we have no control. But that is not so. Looking at the problem from a more spiritual viewpoint, we know, in reality, we cannot be victims. In the Bible we read, "Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" Christ Jesus came to show us the spiritual freedom that comes through following good, through understanding and obeying God.

Christian Science teaches that man is the immortal idea of the one perfect Mind, God. He is not a mortal controlled either by external forces, such as weather conditions, or by inner forces such as anger or stupidity. He manifests the constant perfection of God, divine Principle, who has created man in His own spiritual image.

Man can never be separated from his creator. He cannot go off on a tangent of human will. He is always expressing lawful activity because he is the exact reflection of omniscient Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "There is no involuntary action. The divine Mind includes all action and motion, and man in Science is governed by this Mind."

Being a good driver includes seeing this Mind-governed man as the only real man — the real, spiritual and perfect being of each of us. Because man reflects Love, we should find it easy to be courteous, considerate, and thoughtful to other drivers. We can be honest and law-abiding. We can know that others besides ourselves are intelligent and capable of wise decisions. Our viewing other drivers as well as ourselves in this spiritual light contributes to everyone's driving skill and keeps us safe.

A few years ago we planned a vacation by car, but at the last moment business kept my husband at home. So I drove the three children, all under driving age, on a several-thousand-mile trip. We were scheduled to drive on highways used by lumber trucks and were warned of danger and of a lack of consideration that might keep us following huge loads for hours.

However, I knew that my understanding of what was really true of the situation — man governed and loved by God — would ensure a safe and happy experience. It did. Not once

did we encounter thoughtless, careless, or dangerous drivers. One day we traveled many hours on a two-lane road heavily used by lumber rigs. I prayed, knowing that man is the expression of divine Love. I expected only thoughtfulness, alertness, kindness. As it turned out, every slow truck pulled over to let us pass. We were in no way delayed, nor did we at any time feel in danger. We were safe in God's care.

This proved to me that it is my own thought while driving that determines my highway experience. Seeing man as God knows him to be, we are safe and secure in the company of divine ideas. Knowing this spiritual fact benefits and protects both us and other drivers.

* Peter 3: 12; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 187.

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BIBLE VERSE

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God
with all thy heart, and with all thy
soul, and with all thy mind, and
with all thy strength: this is the
first commandment.

Mark 12:30

Partners

The good thing about watching you
day in and day out
is that to remain interested
I must see
a little deeper each day.

The good thing about being watched by you
day in and day out
is that to remain interesting
I must be
a little more each day.

Bunny McBride

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Carter vs. Amin: a draw

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has not emerged as a clear winner from his encounter with President Idi Amin of Uganda. But he has perhaps learned a useful lesson about the price to be paid for making an editorial comment on the behavior of heads of government in other countries.

The sequence of events is worth reviewing. President Carter, in his second presidential press conference on Wednesday, Feb. 23, said: "In Uganda the actions there have disgusted the entire civilized world. . . . The British are now considering asking the United Nations to go into Uganda to assess the horrible murders that apparently are taking place in that country — the persecution of those who have aroused the ire of Mr. Amin."

Two days later, on Friday, Feb. 25, Mr. Amin ordered all Americans in Uganda to meet with him on the following Monday, and said they were not to leave the country before then.

You and I do not know, and we may never know, whether Mr. Amin intended at that moment to do bodily harm to the Americans now resident in Uganda. But the ban on their departure from Uganda and the order for them to congregate together in his presence had a distinctly uncomfortable overtone. Considering the things Mr. Amin is widely believed to have

done in the past anything seemed conceivable — even a mass execution.

There are estimated to be about 200 Americans in Uganda. Had any of them been executed Mr. Carter would probably have been forced by an outraged American public opinion to send a punitive military expedition into Uganda. The results — could have been almost anything. American troops landing in the middle of black Africa could turn the rest of black Africa right around from deep disapproval of Mr. Amin to sympathy for him. At the very least the affair would have ended up as an enormous propaganda advantage to the Soviet Union. Moscow could exploit it to advantage throughout all black commonwealths.

But Mr. Amin did not execute the Americans. Instead, he cabled a political diatribe to President Carter which was answered politely and cautiously from the White House. Thus the petty tyrant of Uganda drew himself up into an exchange of messages with the President of the most powerful country on earth. Mr. Amin gained a degree of prominence and visibility out of the affair which would not otherwise be his. For him, it helped to soothe the humiliation of the Entebbe raid.

One trouble with Mr. Carter's remarks at his Feb. 23 press conference is that they make as-

sumptions which I personally believe to be justified, but which have never been proved by evidence in any court of law. Is Idi Amin a murderer of thousands of people? He is so charged. There are scores of accusers who have escaped from his tyranny to neighboring countries and who say they know of and in some cases have witnessed murders by methods of extreme brutality. But these are accusations. The accused is before the bar of world opinion, but no court has yet taken all the evidence and passed a considered judgment of guilt.

A head of government in a dictatorship is not likely to be tried in courts in his own country. The only institutions which could take the place of a court in an instance of this kind would be the United Nations, or the countries of black Africa. The most effective verdict against Mr. Amin would be one taken by his black neighbors. In theory they could mount a joint military operation and rid their community of this liability to all of them. That they would is almost inconceivable.

But Mr. Carter cannot set the machinery of the black African community or of the UN in motion by saying that "in Uganda the actions there have disgusted the entire civilized world." He also said that "the British

are now considering asking the United Nations to go into Uganda to assess the horrible murders." But if the British are thinking of taking such action it is up to them to announce their intentions, not up to Mr. Carter. Besides, the United Nations could not enter Uganda so long as Mr. Amin is in power without his consent, which is not likely to be granted.

So Mr. Carter has the satisfaction of having proved that he is "not indifferent to the fate of freedom in Uganda." But he has also demonstrated that there is little he can as a practical matter do about it.

It would seem to me that Mr. Carter could both express his moral concern about freedom in Uganda and also be of some practical help by proposing and supporting efforts to set up the equivalent of a court of inquiry inside the UN structure which would collect all available evidence and arrive at a judicial opinion as to exactly what has happened in Uganda.

But for Mr. Carter to prejudge the findings of a board of inquiry, to speak on behalf of "the entire civilized world," and to speak for his British ally had the practical effect of giving Mr. Amin a chance to strut on the world stage before a world audience.

My guess is that Mr. Carter will weigh his words more cautiously the next time around with Idi Amin.

COMMENTARY

Back to you, Jack Jones

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A thundering of hooves. Enter Jack Jones — knight on a molting white horse, in rather rusty armor — to rescue the government's lo-comes policy for the last time. Mr. Jones will be retiring soon as general secretary of Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers. Perhaps then they really will make him a knight, properly dubbed al Buckingham Palace.

It was Mr. Jones who — by inventing the social contract — saved the Wilson government from going the same confrontational way as Mr. Heath. The social contract, it should be noted, was not a contract in the normal sense of an agreement between workers and employers, but between workers and government. Government was supposed to hold down prices and profits, while the unions would voluntarily restrain their wage demands to the level set by the state.

Voluntarily? There were some oblique penalties built in, but in fact the unions haven't pushed hard enough to invoke them.

So, say Mr. Jones and his colleagues, we've done our bit. What about yours, government?

How come our wages stay down, but the prices go up, in spite of your price code and consumer protection?

Late in February the Secretary of State for Prices, Mr. Roy Hattersley, announced a new and tougher code designed to draw applause from the unions, gnashing of teeth from business. The Price Commission would have more staff, do more investigations, and have power to freeze any price for up to three months while it did its digging. And manufacturers would no longer have the automatic right to raise prices just because costs had gone up.

The director general of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr. John Methven, denounced the plan as yet another surrender to the unions and a move towards what he called the "social audit" of all business activities. The scheme would further undermine profits and confidence. It was vague and unworkable.

What was worse, it didn't impress the rank-and-file union members, to whom it must have sounded a far-off and cumbersome version of the system that wasn't helping them already.

Unions went on demanding a return to "free collective bargaining" — meaning a chance for the stronger trades to overtake the cost of living. From miners to Leyland car workers, the government got the message that another pay-

choke like the last two simply wasn't on.

But as always, union threats mean less than they appear to say. Leaders know very well there can't be a totally uncontrolled switch from limited to unlimited wage increases. But some reward has to be exacted for limitation, and if it is a spectacular one that makes the capitalists squeal, so much the better. If the workers are to be kept in chains, at least let them see the bosses bashed.

Hence Mr. Jones's proposal: not just a set of more difficult hurdles for prices to clear, but a blank wall they can't get over at all — a complete ban on price rises. More drastic than the Hattersley plan, more drastic even than the Trades Union demand that rises be kept "well below 15 percent," the Jones plan has the merit of simplicity — no rises at all, period.

Mr. Jones told reporters that free collective bargaining was not the urgent issue. The first priority was to stop prices soaring in the shops. If they continued to soar, and taxes on working people weren't cut, there would be a "drastic wage explosion."

According to Mr. Jones "net trading profits" have been climbing so fast over the past year, particularly for exporting companies, that prices can easily be cut. He wants all union shop stewards to help nose out and negotiate

this cuts — a new enterprise for union officials which is not likely to improve their relations with management.

Mr. Jones wants his price freeze to apply to nationalized industry as well as private firms, and to include fuel and transport charges.

Predictably, the outcry from the CBI's John Methven has been even louder (a figure of speech, since Mr. Methven is in fact too well-bred to raise his voice). He points out that company profits, even though some have inched up lately, are still barely 4 percent — one third of what they were ten years ago. This year profitability will be lucky to reach 5 percent, and that is not providing nearly enough investment.

The real villain in the price-rise story, says Mr. Methven, is the falling pound. It has dropped 18 percent in six months, so that the cost of imports has inevitably soared. To freeze prices can only mean three things for employers: lower quality, sacked workers, shutdowns.

Worst of all, the CBI sees a price freeze as yet another "dam," just like the wage brake. Anomalies and resentments will build up behind it — industrial friction increase — until in the end it has to give way. In the resulting flood, it's too bad for anyone who can't swim.

On having to say you're sorry

Melvin Maddocks

On March 7, seven years after the publication of "Love Story," Erich Segal will take the risk of risks and produce a sequel: "Oliver's Story." "Love Story," for those who have spent the past seven years in one of the remotest Tibetan monasteries, sold 9 million copies, made \$50 million as a film, and above all, taught Western civilization to say in the teeth of a rising divorce rate: "Love means never having to say you're sorry."

Once upon a time (as the rest of us remember all too well) a rich Harvard jock, Oliver Barrett IV, married Jenny, a poor girl from the wrong side of the Charles River, and lived happily ever after. Well, a couple of years anyway, until Mr. Segal, in one of the boldest literary killings since Thomas Hardy did in Tess of the D'Urbervilles, bumped off our Jen.

Strong men bawled like babies, but after a while they wiped their eyes and asked themselves: "Whatever became of that nice, clean-cut kid, Ryan O'Neal, or Oliver IV?" In the years since, Mr. Segal, a classics professor and a marathon runner, has got himself involved in a musical version of the Odyssey and generally done a bit of wandering on his own. But you can't keep 9 million readers waiting indefinitely, can you? So here is Mr. Segal again, and here is Oliver and . . . wild Thracian

horses (if you get our classical allusion, Erich) wouldn't drag the ending out of us.

We'll only reveal that there's Another Woman, a Bryn Mawr intellectual even richer than Oliver. She is (we think) very beautiful. At least she is virtuously described as looking as if "she was dressed in money" and resembling "a freshly made soufflé." At one point Oliver takes a peek at his soufflé and reports: "I was looking up at her, wondering was this the woman I had almost . . . loved?" At another point he describes theirs as "a kind of . . . friendship."

The three dots in both cases are Mr. Segal's, and he uses this device quite a lot. It takes no heavy analysis to read these triple periods as signals of hesitation, if not downright uncertainty.

If Mr. Segal were writing "Love Story" today, the epic line might well read: "Love is . . . almost never having to say you're . . . really sorry."

Seven years is a long time, fellow Oliverites, and the news we're trying to break gently to you is that Erich Segal, like a lot of his readers, no longer knows what

love is. Sure, he tries for the old romantic touch: "the petals of my soul are opening," and so on. But it's not the same. The old definition of love here to match the one in "Love Story" goes like this: Love is "establishing new circuits in the satellite transmitting your emotions."

Try telling that to your wife under a full moon. Without giving away too much of Mr. Segal's \$1 million secret, we'd like to suggest something the critics may miss: The love story of "Oliver's Story" is really with father. Yes, you heard right — with old unforgivable Oliver III who cut off Oliver IV without a cent when he married our Jen.

And doesn't that tell us a lot about the Surrendering '70s? Some people will do just about anything for a happy ending. Whatever became of a thing called pride? As he returns with all modicum humility to the family business, Oliver IV says: "I had arrived at the decision to be . . . part of things."

Of all the excuses! Well, we've heard . . . everything. A little later, only making things worse, he hurts out: "I had to come . . . back home."

Strike the flag, Jen, wherever you are. We never thought we'd ever say a terrible thing like this. But we liked "Love Story" . . . better.

What the U.S. public thinks of Mr. Carter — so far

By Godfrey Sperting Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The President's report card after just over a month in office — as viewed by the public — shows only one element that should cause Mr. Carter concern:

The persistent perplexity of many Americans as to what kind of a President they now have.

However, Mr. Carter's folksy two-hour phone chat with 42 persons in 25 states (heard by millions on radio and other TV) may well have contributed to a better public understanding of what the President is like and what he is likely to do in the next four years.

The very fact that some 10 million persons tried to make phone calls to Mr. Carter during that period would indicate the public's burning interest in learning more from their President.

Once again, as he has in his first two news conferences, the President scored high on knowledgeability, showing that he is conversant with a wide array of issues.

And, as in all of his previous addresses and communication to the public, the President was speaking in humble terms (never sliding down) and using words that all should have been able to comprehend.

Beyond the continuing puzzlement of many Americans in all regions over the President's intentions (which Mr. Carter

seems to be keenly aware of and purposely seeking to end), checks by The Christian Science Monitor into public opinion indicate the President can find satisfaction in the marks he is being given.

The Monitor's reference points for this assessment are politicians at the grass roots who, in turn, concern themselves with what people are thinking and saying. Frequent spot checks with these politicians indicate that:

• People, generally, like the President's informality and his playing down of titles and trappings. Some people think he has lowered the dignity of the office, but they clearly are in the minority.

• People generally, too, it seems, applaud his tough talk to both the Soviets and, recently, to Uganda's Idi Amin in underscoring his open support of human rights throughout the world. Mr. Carter has brought the Reaganites and the "hawks" behind him in his move. There is some criticism, however, among the liberals who particularly back human rights but feel he may be endangering the possibility of a nuclear arms agreement with Moscow by criticizing something that the Soviets clearly think is none of Mr. Carter's business.

• The thrust of the President on the domestic front — with his emphasis on making the government smaller and more efficient — continues to win wide favor.

Some people are saying they are waiting to see what the changes are before making a final judgment.

But by and large, Mr. Carter is hitting the mark with the stress he is placing on making the executive branch work better.

Also, Mr. Carter has made many people happy by recommending lower taxes and aid for the unemployed.

Some liberals are unhappy over what they see as a delay in the big social-welfare programs they feel they have been promised but their voices are not being raised in anything close to anger. Some liberals continue to insist that these programs will come soon — right after the President gets through with his moves to stimulate the economy and provide for a U.S. energy policy.

However, within this continued wide acceptance of the new President by the public lies a vein of questioning about him that political leaders of both parties and in all regions say is quite substantial.

In essence, these politicians report, there are a great many Americans who are saying: What is he really like?

At one end of this spectrum of doubt lies a skepticism that a Midwestern businessman expressed: "Carter is trying to be all things to all people," he said. "So he's pleasing people now. But how long can he keep it up?"

And at the other end of the spectrum are many who are quite friendly toward this President but who wonder whether the man they voted for is going to turn out to be the President they expected him to be.

Readers write

On the Monitor's African coverage

As co-editor of an African periodical devoted to development education, I have been growingly impressed by the increasing effort of the Monitor to give its readers a balanced view of African affairs. Although the opinion put forward still necessarily reflect a Western standpoint, the reporting evidences a real and often successful effort to present African views. You must be warmly congratulated for this, as reporting on Africa in the Western press is usually highly prejudiced and unfair.

You have been receiving a distressing number of highly critical letters from white readers in South Africa and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) — and you have had the courage to print them. Such letters are not surprising, but their tone is sad — and very revealing. They expose the ghetto mentality with which most whites in this part of the world view Africans.

This one of your recent critics described Africans as "primitive." What she did not realize is that she was in no way describing any objective reality, but simply confessing to the world, "I am afraid of Africans. I can only see them as hostile and primitive."

In a more recent letter (International edition, January, 31), J. F. van Houschooten requests that "balanced reporting and editorial comment become a more regular feature in the Monitor's southern African campaign."

This reader then proceeds to make state-

ments that completely contradict the spirit and the letter of his/her request, stating for instance that South Africa and Zimbabwe "are almost the only two countries of the subcontinent where the Monitor can be freely read by all the citizens."

Well, the Monitor cannot be freely read in these two countries by the great majority of the population, because this majority is black and has been kept illiterate. As for other African countries, after widespread travels over the continent over the past 12 years, I seriously doubt that more than two or three would ban the Monitor, were it on sale.

As for the insinuation about Communism "using the Monitor to further their aims where possible," it is a perfect illustration of the "Reds under the bed" mentality the author of the letter claims to be free from.

Over the past 30 years, cheap anti-Communism has also been both a Pavlovian reflex and last-ditch argument among groups in the West which desperately lack serious arguments and intellectual integrity.

The frequent claim made by South Africa and Zimbabwe that they are "defending the West (and Africa) against communism" is the exact opposite of the truth and rings terribly hollow coming from regimes where the most elementary human rights of the U.N. charter are denied to fellow human beings because

their skin happens to have a darker hue.

It is also the exact opposite of the truth. On the contrary, the fortress mentality and racial policies of South Africa and Zimbabwe are preparing the ground for left-wing governments more sure than any amount of Communist propaganda ever could.

At no time in world history have privileged elites voluntarily given up their privileges, especially when the privileges had to a great extent been built on the continued exploitation of the poor. However much sympathy one may feel for the white minorities of these two countries, let us not forget after all the Africans who frequently live separated from their spouses because of unjust laws, earn pitifully low salaries so that the whites may continue enjoying very high living standards, cannot travel or settle freely in their own country, are frequently parked in reserves almost like animals.

They cannot read, and hence cannot write to the Monitor to "protest" against Monitor reporting which most might well accuse of being "too soft" on the white governments. But surely they have a right to be heard? Surely they are human beings too?

J. F. Houschooten requests "balanced reporting." May I strongly urge you to publish articles on the racial laws of South Africa and Zimbabwe, on the exorbitant wage differ-

entials between whites and blacks holding the same types of jobs; on the conditions of black inmates in South African prisons and Zimbabwe detention camps; and so many topics your readers have not yet heard of but which are an integral part of "balanced reporting."

Your readers will then be better able to judge for themselves whether these governments are defending "democracy" or the privileges of a small white elite which sadly and stubbornly refuses to face the winds of change.

As for Monitor reporting on Africa: all I can say is, "Right on." You will certainly continue to incur the wrath of a few privileged whites who can write and have enough money to subscribe to the Monitor. But the unspoken gratitude of millions of Africans who cannot write or subscribe will give power to the truth you speak.

Continue speaking — clearly, calmly, courageously. The world needs it, today more than ever.

Dakar, Senegal, West Africa Pierre Praderes

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and space is condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02114.

Charles W. Yost

America's bad habits

Over the past 80 years the American people have become acutely aware how easily they can become involved in foreign wars not of their own making. As a result the illusion of irresponsible isolation, which characterized most of U.S. foreign policies until Pearl Harbor, has dissolved.

On the other hand, America is only barely beginning to emerge from a 1920s state of mind regarding its economic involvement in the rest of the world. In its whole life-style the U.S. is a prisoner of habits it acquired in times when it could manage foreign economic relations unilaterally to its advantage. These habits have now become dangerous to both America's welfare and its security.

The current spectacular example of this economic dependence is of course energy. Despite repeated warnings of U.S. growing vulnerability, it was astounded when the oil "crisis" struck in 1973. Despite this impressive warning and a few half-hearted measures of response, America soon resumed its old habits and continued on its merry way as before.

Now the U.S. has had a second spectacular warning, this time not from overseas but from the elements: cold in the East, drought in the West, each draining precious energy reserves.

No doubt America shall survive this crisis, as it did the oil embargo, without apparent lasting damage. In fact, however, the energy sources on which the U.S. has come most to rely, oil and gas, are being rapidly depleted at home and increasingly concentrated abroad. There can be no lasting recovery from this crisis as long as America continues its waste of these dwindling and unreliable assets and its indifference to developing safe and usable alternatives.

The easy way out is to blame OPEC and the big oil companies for quadrupling prices, for manipulating markets, for amassing huge profits. No doubt their behavior can be fairly criticized on several counts, but that is not the heart of the problem. Most experts agree that oil and gas were grossly underpriced for 80 years before 1974 and that artificial cheapness was the root cause of America's bad habits.

The West Europeans and Japanese, though having only the most meager domestic supplies, unwittingly switched from coal to oil and gas as extensively as the U.S. did. However, they were wise enough to impose heavy taxes on the consumption of these precious commodities. As a result, their consumers were obliged to develop habits and means by which they could meet their needs at lower levels of

consumption. They have done so with remarkable success.

West Germany and Sweden, for example, whose standards of living in any meaningful sense are equal to the U.S., consume 40 to 60 percent less energy per capita than America does. They do so by relying on more mass transit, much smaller cars, more efficient industrial and residential use of steam and electricity.

There is no insuperable obstacle to the U.S. doing likewise. It could relatively rapidly (within 3 or 4 years) reduce its dependence both on foreign oil and gas and on the climatic benevolence of recent decades which may opt persist. It can do so, however, only by changing rapidly the habits and indulgence responsible for its growing plight — the gas-guzzling automotive behemoths to which the consumer and Detroit so carelessly returned last year, vast industrial waste of steam and electricity, equally vast waste of heat, air conditioning, and hot water in office buildings and residences.

All this can be accomplished without any real decline in the U.S. standard of living or any real degradation of its life-styles. Sweden and West Germans live at least as well as Americans do. But it will require drastic

changes in the latter's extravagant and irrational habits.

Unfortunately nothing is harder to change than human habits. Americans are spending enormous and constantly increasing amounts of money on health care. Principal causes of death and hospitalization are listed as cancer, heart disease, and accidents. Wide publicity is given to the principal causes of these as cigarette smoking, industrial and automotive pollution, overeating and cholesterol-rich diets, lack of exercise, reckless driving, usually under the influence of alcohol. Yet the U.S. would rather suffer these mortal ills and pay huge sums to cope with their effects, than give up the bad habits to which they are attributed.

Once the winter of 1977 is over and the flowers of spring have returned, will the U.S. once more forget the energy crisis and cling as stubbornly as ever to its old habits? Will it soon thereafter be importing half or more of its oil supplies? Both are all too likely.

But sooner or later grim necessity will catch up with the U.S. America shall have to scramble frantically with a series of crash programs, some of which may indeed curtail standards of living, to catch up with the colossal waste it has so long endured.

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